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SEPTEMBER 25, 1972

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FORD LTD

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Fed up with flat-tasting cigarettes? Come all the way up to KOOL. Extra cool and extra smooth, too. Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health King Size, 18 mg. "tar," 1 .4 mg. nicotine; Long Size, 19 mg.

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

NO passion in the world," H.G. Wells once observed, "is equal to the passion to alter someone else's draft." Wells might have been guilty of some hyperbole, but many writers, including some of ours, share his suspicion of editors' passions and pencils. Christopher Porterfield, in planning the cover story on TV Producers Bud Yorkin and Norman Lear, skirted the problem. One of the sections he presides over as a senior editor is Show Business & TV. He assigned himself to write the story, then served as his own editor.

No one could quarrel with his credentials in either role. Since childhood he has been a committed fan and sometime practitioner of the performing arts. "When I was a moviegoing youth," he recalls, "I think I would have been willing to die for Ingrid Bergman. At Yale, Porterfield composed, arranged and conducted the music for his own jazz groups. His fickle affections, meanwhile, shifted from Bergman to the Broadway stars who appeared in New Haven tryouts. He and his roommate, Dick Cavett, frequently got backstage at the Shubert Theater

to stargaze at close range. "In those days," says Porterfield,
"I regarded performers with a mixture of fascination and awe. Since then I've become more fascinated and less awed

Loss of awe is part of a journalist's apprenticeship, which Porterfield served as a reporter for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. He joined TIME in 1963 and eventually settled in New York as our music critic. In that job, he wrote the offbeat and upbeat Christmas cover story of 1968, with Bach as the central figure and the composer's durability as the theme. He then served for two years as a cultural correspondent based in London. There he



CHRISTOPHER PORTERFIELD

first saw two British television programs, Till Death Us Do Part and Steptoe and Son, programs that later became the models for Yorkin

and Lear's All in the Family and Sanford and Son.
"I'm intrigued by TV's enormous power and potential," Porterfield says, "but I can't help regarding it warily, as a kind of curious box droning away over there in the corner of the room." Though Yorkin and Lear's programs are not great art, there is no denying their success. "Whatever it takes to attract the greatest number of viewers each week, Yorkin and Lear have it. They are the best in their field, and we wanted to tell our readers who they are and how they operate. In the telling, I might have hoped for a better writer. But I couldn't have found a more tender, sympathetic editor.

Ralph P. Davdson

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We asked people if they would stop and help if you had tire trouble.

Here's what they said:



"No I keep my nose out of other peoples business"



"No' because I'm afraid Maybe if it's a woman all alone."



"No Why should I?"



"No I just don't. I'm usually too busy."



"I would not stop for anyone, period"



an accident"



"No I used to stop. but not anymore"



"No I don't really want to get involved"

See why Firestone puts steel between you and tire trouble?



We went back to the old drafting board and improved what we believed to be the perfect product: our McCoy carry-on luggage. The new "Super McCoy" one-suiter flight bag is made of the almost indestructible and unscuffable hide of Polish super-pigs (who toughened themselves in the inhospitable environs of the Masurian Forests before their rendezvous with destiny), And Super McCoy is roomier. It measures 21 x 13 x 6", expands to almost twice its girth and fits comfortably under your airplane seat. Inside: moire-lined compartments and a fitted

hanger for your suit. Outside: double belts with chrome snap fittings, digital Prestolock (so you'll never need a key) and full-length briefcase pocket. Why settle for less? Do as Hatfield did and go for the Real Super McCoy. Send me the Super McCoy One Suiter Flight Bag \$60.

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Now you can work out with the same remarkable exerciser Bart Starr uses-

and our Astronauts used in space! Joe Garino, Director of Physical Conditioning for the Astronauts, had a problem: how to keep his charges fit during the long journey in space The answer: EXER-GYM-Isometric/Isot exerciser that's light, compact, portable, and exercises the entire body. It adjusts to fit the individual user and can be used anywhere.

Bart Starr, quarterback for the Green Bay Packers, works out daily with EXER-GYM. Now, you too can let EXER-GYM put you and your family back in shape and help you have a firm, healthy and athletic body. Work out anywhereat home, in your office, while traveling EXER-GYM comes with Bart Starr's 108-page Manual that takes you from the "79 lb. weakling stage to a splendid physique, with only five minutes of almost effortless exercise a day Shape up! You owe it to yourself to order EXER-GYM to



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LETTERS

Politics and Promises

Sir / Any Republican should be deeply ashamed of the handling of the 1972 Re-publican National Convention in Miami Beach [Sept. 4]. Nixon managed to disinfect the hall and eliminate anyone whose thinking might differ from his, while still campaigning on the same old promises we gullibly swallowed in '68. He had the gall to suggest that the majority of the youth in this country, many of whom he has lumped under the category of "bums," would ab don their principles and support him rather than Senator McGovern. Perhaps the worst part was the sugar-coated, stagy testimoni-als of all the Great Things Our President Has Accomplished.

I fear for the survival of my sanity if Richard Nixon succeeds in his scheme to induce a four-year amnesia in the minds of the voters

JEFF RISTINE Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sir / It seemed odd that the Republicans strove so vigorously for a national convention of but one mind and with no discord. This country did not develop from such a put-on. There has never been an American season without winds of countless direcions. So just what country did the Republican Convention depict?

HOWARD W. GABRIEL III Sacramento, Calif.

Sir / For whatever it's worth to the polltakers, I'm one of many fed up with too lit-tle too late, White House East, White House South, White House West and with President Kissinger and Vice President Connally. The Russians, Chinese and Japanese won't be going to the polls in November to elect the President of the U.S., but the for-gotten voters of the home front will. MARGARET B. YOUNG

Decatur, Ga.

Sir / Well, Senator McGovern in July announced his August program.

In August he announced his September program. I can hardly wait until he chang-es to a modified program for October. I cannot but wonder, if McGovern bemes our President, what the future holds

for solid citizens in the coming four years.
We could all be double-jointed by 1976. La Palma, Calif

Sir / As one of the 3,700 young voters for the President who attended the Republican Convention, I resent your biased and mis-taken view of us as "carefully coached" taken view of cheerleaders taking part in "youth-led dem-onstrations timed to the minute." We were there because we love and respect Mr. Nixon and our demonstrations were spontage.

ous and sincere. GINA GUTRU Burbank, Calif.

Sir / If the criteria for national office are common sense and competence, Richard Nixon has earned re-election.

ANN STORMER Dallas

Drugs and the Market

Sir / Your very excellent feature article, "Search and Destroy—The War on Drugs" [Sept. 4]. neglects alternative programs to dry up the drug trade. One alternative would be to eliminate its profits by selling

Any woman whose 1950 Frigidaire refrigerator is still going strong has a right to expect big things from her 1972 washer.



Believe it or not, many Americans are still keeping their food in the first refrigerator they ever bought A Frigidaire refrigerator. Some have been going strong for almost fifty

Of course, our washers haven't been around that long

But, some of them have been doing the wash But, some or firem have been doing suspender for over twenty years.

Today, Frigidaire puts a unique floating suspension system in its washers, which reduces cabinet vibration and allows the washer to handle a large out-of-balance load.

Fine, you say, But, what about the

mechanism that makes the washer run? Most washers use a series of gears that require lubrication. That's why Frigidatire invented its Roller-matic mechanism—without gears—so no oil can leak.

Another advantage in many Frigidaire washers is our 1 to 18 pound load selector. You don't have to waste a full tub of water to do a small load of wash. And don't worry about add-ons or attachments.

And don't worly autous accounts

Before you buy a washer or a dryer or a
refrigerator or any other major appliance,
you owe it to yourself—and to your children
—to see the new ones made by Frigidaire.
Come in and see them now.



Why do low "tar" & nicotine smokers swear by Doral?

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Channels

Polyethylene chamber

And the drawing is easy through borals unique filter to reduce tur' and notchine plus with battles and or robanes by ne unique filter system. Cellulon titor to reduce tur' and notchine plus with battles and or robanes by ne unique filter system.

Draw your own conclusions

"I swear you can <u>really</u> taste me."



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

you'll get the picture-terrific taste in "tar" and nicotine cigarette.

> FER: 14 mg."tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine, MENTHOL: 14 mg."tar", 1.1 nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report APR. 72.

LETTERS

it to addicts cheaply or giving it away.

The "flock of new agencies" to be created for the purpose of controlling the drug
trade represent a powerful vested interest
for the maintenance of the status quo.

HIGHLLUIGI

Las Vegas

Sir / To end the narcotics problem, the Government should make this standing of-fer: any confirmed addict who betrays his Government should make the standing of-fer any confirmed addict who betrays his with a lifetime precription to his favorite stuff, free injections at any federal disperancy for the cure if he prefers). When push-say for the cure if he prefers, when push-say for the cure in the precision at any federal dispersion will alway the process and retail outlets will dry up. There might be complications, protecting informers from retailation, but of great impact on illegal trade, protential for great impact on illegal trade.

for great impact on illegal trade.

The real difficulty is the objective, stopping the trade efficiently. People are not as interested in this result as they are in the battle, the puritanical delight of catching bad guys and addicts and punishing them.

WILLARD WELLS.

Pasadena Calif

Sir / No amount of pigs and money will stop the junk trade in the States. If anything, increased law enforcement will only drive rivies a law enforcement will only drive addicts to steal money of their half states of the law looks of their half its. As long as the law looks as the cless that drive the junky to insame means to get his junk, the problem will not go away. ANDRE ALLAERT

Portland, Ore.

Working It Off

Sir / I enjoyed and appreciated your superb Essay on the psychology of ches [Sept. 4]. Oddly, I have never learned to play chess, but after reading about the people who do take it up. Like Dr. Fall, I flinik I should take it up. Like Dr. Fall, I flinik I should take it up. Like Dr. Fall, I flinik I should have been been been been been been been and gressiveness can be worked off. Like Dr. Menninger also, I think it is time for me to give up hunting because it is too destructive. WILLAMS ROWLAND.

Little Deer Isle, Me.

Sir / As a psychologist and as an avid amateur chess player, I found your Essay listing ridiculous "psychological" reasons for playing chess offensive on both counts.

CHARLES DOBSON

Riverside, Calif.

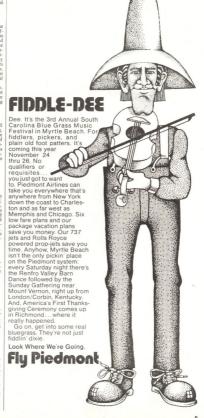
After the Nonokini?

Sir / I presume that in the wake of the bikini and the monokini, as described in your article "The Naked and the Med" [Aug. 28], we shall soon be regaled on our beaches by the "nonokini," And after that, what? JACK CONRAD

Territorial Changes

Sir / In your story "The New Perils of Peace" [Aug. 21]. Foreign Minister Abba Eban's views on territorial changes in an Arab-Israeli peace settlement are inaccurately described.

Apart from Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. Mr. Eban is on record on countless occasions as supporting the general principle though not necessarily any detailed map of the Allon plan, under which there would be changes in the previous Is-



THE BIGGEST SELLING **VS.THE BIGGEST SELLING**



This year, millions of Americans will go out to buy their very first small car. Many will find themselves confused

as to which small car is best.

Which is why we think it might be helpful for you to know that in Europe, where they've been comparing small cars for three generations, they buy more Fiats than anything else.

Volkswagens included

One of the big reasons for this is the Fiat 128, which we're bringing to America for the first time this year And to give you an idea of how good

it is, here's how it stacks up, point by point, against America's favorite, the Volkswagen. And not just the regular Volkswagen. But the Super Beetle.

OUR PERFORMANCE VERSUS THEIR PERFORMANCE. The most obvious difference between the Fiat 128 and the Volkswagen Super Beetle is the engine. Ours is in front-theirs is in back. We

have front wheel drive - they have rear wheel drive.

Front wheel drive gives you better handling because the wheels that are moving the car are also the wheels that are turning the car. And also because pulling is a much more efficient way to move something than pushing

Front wheel drive also gives you better traction on ice and snow. (As proof, last year, the Fiat 128 won the Canadian Winter Rally, which is run over ice and snow the likes of which we hardly ever see in the States.)

You'll also notice, if you glance at the chart on the right, that under passing conditions the Fiat accelerates faster than the Volkswagen. (If you've ever passed a giant

truck on a highway, you know how important that is.)

Now, since engines alone do not determine how well a car performs, there are a few other subjects we'd like to cover.

For instance, the Fiat 128-which has self-adjusting front disc brakes-can bring you to a complete stop in a shorter distance than the Volkswagen, which does not have disc brakes.

Secondly, the Fiat 128 has rack and pinion steering, which is a more positive kind of steering system generally found on such cars as Ferraris, Porsches, and Jaguars. The Volkswagen doesn't. And lastly, the Fiat comes with radial tires: the Volkswagen doesn't.

OUR ROOM VERSUS THEIR ROOM

The trouble with most of the small cars around is that while they help solve the serious problem of space on the road,

SMALL CAR IN EUROPE SMALL CAR IN AMERICA.



they create a serious problem of space inside the car.

And while the Volkswagen is far from the worst offender in this area, it still doesn't give you anywhere near the amount of space you get in the Fiat 128.

As you can see on the measurement chart, the Fiat 128.

As you can see on the measurement chart, the Fiat 128 is a full 10 inches shorter on the outside than the Volkswagen. Yet it has more room on the inside than an Oldsmobile Cutlass, let alone the Volkswagen.

Compared to the Super Beetle, it's wider in front, wider in back, and 5 inches wider between the front and back seat. Which should be good news for your

And in the trunk of the Fiat 128, where lack of room is taken for granted in small cars, you'll find 13 cubic feet of room. In the Volkswagen you'll find 9.2.

OUR COST VERSUS THEIR COST.

Aside from the fact that the Fiat 128 costs \$167 less than the Super Beetle, there's another cost advantage we're rather proud of. According to tests run by the North American Testing Company, the Fiat 128 gets better gas mileage than the Super Beetle.

Now we don't for one minute expect that, even in the face of all the aforementioned evidence, you will rush out and buy a Fiat. All we suggest is that you take

the time to look at a Fiat.

Recently, the president of Volkswagen of America was quoted as saying that 42% of all the people who buy Volkswagens have never even looked at another

kind of car.

And we think that people who don't look before they buy never know what they've missed.

	ACCELERATION
FIAT	20-50 mph 9.405 secs.
VW	20-50 mph
FIAT	20-50 mph
VW	40-70 mph
200	BRAKING
FIAT	20-0 mph 13.2 ft.
vw	20-0 mph 14.6 ft.
FIAT	60-0 mph
	60-0 mph
4 14	BUMPER TO BUMPER
TIAT	
WW	
V W	FRONT SEAT-SIDE TO SIDE
FIAT	53.50 in.
VW	
	REAR SEAT-SIDE TO SIDE
FIAT	
TIMI.	49.675 in.
V W	BACK SEAT - KNEE ROOM
THAT	BACK SEAT - KNEE KUUM
Y W	25.75 in.
THAT	CUST 81 0001
WW.	\$1,992
V VV	\$2,159
	FIAT VW

pment, dealer preparation charges, if any, addition



HUNGER IS ALL SHE HAS EVER KNOWN

Calcutta, lying in her doorway, unconscious from hunger. Inside, her mother had just died in childbirth. You can see from the expression on

Margaret's face that she doesn't understand why her mother can't get up, or why her father doesn't come home or why the dull throb in her stomach won't go

What you can't see is that Margaretis dying of malnutrition. She has periods of fainting, her eyes are strangely glazed. Next will come a bloated stomach, falling hair, parched skin. And finally, death from malnutrition, a killer that claims 10.000 lives every day.

Meanwhile, in America we eat 4.66 pounds of food a day per person, then throw away enough garbage to feed a family of six in India. In fact, the average dog in America has a higher protein diet than Margaret!

If you were to suddenly join the ranks of 11/2 billion people who are forever hungry, your next meal would be a bowl of rice, day after tomorrow a piece of fish the size of a silver dollar, later in the week more rice-maybe.

Hard-pressed by the natural disasters and phenomenal birth rate, the Indian government is valiantly trying to curb what Mahatma Gandhi called "The Eternal Compulsory Fast."

But Margaret's story can have a happy ending, because she has a CCF sponsor now, And for only \$12 a month you can also sponsor a child like Margaret and help provide food, clothing, shelter-and

You will receive the child's picture, personal history, and the opportunity to exchange letters, Christmas cards- and priceless friendship. Since 1938, American sponsors have

found this to be an intimate, person-to person way of sharing their blessings with voungsters around the world. So won't you help? Today

Sponsors urgently needed this month for children in: India, Brazil, Taiwan (Formosa), Mexico and Philippines. (Or let us select a child for you from our

emergency list.) Box 26511

Write today: Verent J. Mills

I wish to sponsor a | boy girl in (Country)

Choose a child who needs me most, I will pay \$12 a month. I enclose my first payment . Send me child's name, story address and picture. I cannot sponsor a child _. Please send me but want to give \$_

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LETTERS

rael-Jordan armistice lines without, however, including the Arab populated areas of the West Bank, Similarly Mr. Eban opposmistice lines, and advocates such changes as would ensure Israel's security and control of its navigation in the Straits of Tiran.

These are the only views that the Foreign Minister has ever expressed or that have ever before been publicly attributed to him. Mr. Eban has also emphasized that while Israel has a position for presentation in the negotiation, it has not drawn ultima

AVRAHAM AVIDAR Ministry for Foreign Affairs

In an interview published last June that he has never disavowed, Eban said: "We are prepared to return 98% of the occupied territories." He included Jerusalem and the Golan Heights in the remaining 2%.

A Vote for the Beatles

Sir / Hurray for Ronald S. Berman, head of the Endowment for the Humanities [Sept. 4], who wants to revive Shakespeare and ignore the Beatles! If Elizabeth I had commissioned him

to promote cultural achievements during her reign, he would have tried to revive Virgil and ignore Shakespeare. P DAVID PRICE

Assistant Professor of Anthropology Clinton, N.Y

Be Unaware

Sir / I was glad to see that you carry on the tradition in your Essay "Summer Gamesmanship" [Aug. 28]. Your suggestion that

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But those are the exceptions. On all other interstate Long Distance calls you dial direct from your home or office without operator assistance, you'll save. Examples of Long Distance rates for station-to-station coast to coast calls

	Operator-assisted calls	Dial-direct calls	Your discount when you "dial it yourself"
8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Sat. and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun.	\$1.40 first 3 minutes	70¢ first 3 minutes	70¢ first 3 minutes
5 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sun through Fri	\$1.40 first 3 minutes	850 first 3 minutes	55¢ first 3 minutes
11 p.m. to 8 a.m. daily	\$1.40 minimum call (3 minutes)	first minute (minimum call)	\$1.05 on the minimum call
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Sweden. Possession or sale, up to 19 months and permanent expulsion from the country. U. S. Embassy: Strandvagen 101, Stockholm, Sweden, Tel. 63/05/20.

Morocco. Possession, 3 months to 5 years and fine. U.S. Embassy: 43 Ave. Allal Ben Abdellah, Rabat, Morocco, Tel. 30361/62.

Mexico. Possession, 2 to 9 years plus fine Trafficking, 3 to 10 years plus fine. Hegal import or export of drugs, 6 to 15 years plus fine. Persons arrested on drug charges can export a minimum of 6 to 12 months pre-trial confinement, U.S. Embassy: Cor. Danubeo and Paseo de la Reforma, 305 Colonia Cuauhtemoc, Mexico City, Mexico, Tel. 511-7991.

Spain. Penalty depends on quantity of drugs Less than 500 grams cannabis, fine and expulsion. More than 500 grams, minimum of 6 years in jail. U.S. Embassy: Serrano 75, Madrid, Spain, Tel. 276-3400.

Italy. Possession: Minimum: 3 years and 30,000 lire fine. Maximum: 8 years and 4,000,000 lire fine. U.S. Embassy: Via V. Veneto, 119 Rome, Italy. Tel. 4674. United Kingdom. Possession, use trafficki

United Kingdom. Possession, use trafficking: maximum 10 years and heavy fine. Possession of small amount for personal use usually punished by a fine or light imprisonment and expution. U.S. Embassy: 24/31 Grosvenor Square, W. I., London, England, Tel. 499-9000. Netherlands. Possession, fine or 6 months prison. Trafficking, maximum 4 years. U.S. Embassy: 102 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands, Tel. 62-49-11.

Greece. Possession, minimum 2 years in jail. Trafficking, maximum 10 years plus fine. C Embassy: 91 Vasilissis Sophia's Blvd., Ath Greece, Tel. 712951.

Germany. Possession, jail sentence or fine. Trafficking, maximum 3 years plus fine. U.S. Embassy: Mehlemer Avenue, 53 Bonn-Bad Godeberg, Bonn, Germany, Tel. 02229-1955 Japan. Possession, pre-trial detention

suspended sentence and expulsion. Trafficking maximum 5 years. U.S. Embassy: 10-5 Akasaki 1-Chrome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Tel. 583-7141.

Lebanon. Possession, 1 to 3 years in pr Trafficking, 3 to 15 years. U.S. Embassy Corniche at Rue Aiv, Mreisseh, Beirut, Lebanon, Tel. 240-800,

Jamaica. Possession, prison sentence a fine. Trafficking, maximum 3 years at labor. U.S. Embassy: 43 Duke Street Kingston, Jamaica, Tel. 26341.

France. Possession, use or trafficking: prison term of 3 months to 5 years and fine. Customs Court will also levy heavy fine. Minimum 3 to 4 months pre-trial confinement. U.S. Embassy 19, Rue de Franqueville, Paris, France,

Israel. Possession, heavy fine and expulsion Trafficking, maximum 10 years and 5,000 Israeli pounds fine. U.S. Embassy: 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel, Tel. 56171.

Switzerland. Possession, maximum 2 y or fine up to 30,000 francs. Trafficking, maximum 5 years. U.S. Embassy: 93/95 Jubilaumsstrasse, Bern, Switzerland,

Bahamas. Possession, 3 months to 1 ye U.S. Embassy: Adderly Building, Nassa Bahamas, Tel. 21181.

expulsion. Trafficking, minimum 7 years, maximum life. U.S. Embassy: 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada, Tel. 236-2341.

Denmark. Possession, fine and detention up to 2 years. U.S. Embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, Copenhagen, Denmark, Tel. TR 4505.

Turkey. Possession, 3 to 5 years. Trafficking, 10 years to life, U.S. Embassy: 110 Ataturk 10 years to life. U.S. Embassy: 110 A Blvd., Ankara, Turkey, Tel. 18-62-00.

Iran. Possession, 6 months to 3 years. Trafficking, 5 years to death and fine of 3,000 rials per gram. U.S. Embassy: 250 Ave. Takti Jamshid, Tehran, Iran, Tel. 820091,

Don't let anybody hand you a bunch of baloney.

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information.



LETTERS

one blame the loss of the game on a twisted ankle, however, is in bad taste. A games-man is never a bad loser. The correct approach here is to pretend to be unaware that you have lost: "Wonderful game. Must have lost a pound."

Opponent, who has given his every-thing to win, is made to feel that he has not understood the purpose of the game and mutters lamely: "We should play more often

IAN DAHLSTEDT

In the Best Sense

Sir / If you quote only half of Luther, you will not see why he is known as a reformer. If you quote only half of my book Why Priests? [Aug. 7], you will not see why my Priests? [Aug. 7] book is Catholic.

Was I wrong to think that the time for the hunting of heretics is over and that we need ecumenical solutions? Whoever really olic in the best sense of the word

Professor of Catholic Theology Tübingen University Tübingen, West Germany

Full Consent

Sir / Regarding your article on the Olympics [Sept. 4]: you are in error when you say Olga Connolly defected from Czecho-slovakia. On March 27, 1957, my son Harold married Olga Fikatova in Czechoslovakia with full consent of her country. Is that defecting?

MRS HAROLD V CONNOLLY SR Boston

Red. White and Blue

Sir / The "problem" of the Supreme Court's overload [Sept. 4] could be easily solved by borrowing a page from industry's book: when orders exceed the present plant's capacity, enlarge the plant. There-fore, why not a 22-man court, for exam-ple? Nothing in the Constitution forbids it. Let the court be divided into three sev-

en-judge sections, each of equal authority (to be called the Red, White and Blue sec-tions, perhaps), with a Chief Justice to act as superintendent for production. With that system in effect there should be at least two sections to mind the store while the other members are tending their roses. HARRY R. CARTER

Bradenton, Fla Address Letters to TIME. Time & Life Building.

Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

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Where does brain power come from?

The editors of Saturday Review proudly announce a new monthly magazine devoted to Education.

All through your life, environ-

mental influences are having a profound influence on your ability to think and cope. Formal education plays an important part in this process, but clearly, all of the answers cannot be found in the classroom.

So any inquiry into learning patterns must go beyond the classroom. In addition, basic education is undergoing significant change at all levels

The information explosion is partly responsible.

New technology plays its part.

And educators are learning more about how people learn, and what they retain.

But the major change occurring in

But the major change occurring in education today may be due to the fact that teaching methods which worked in America during the industrial revolution and the immigrant waves will not be relevant in the 21st Century.

Today, we are faced with education in the urban ghetto.

Retraining of workers who have been automated out of jobs. Overcrowded, underfinanced school systems. Continuing education beyond college, for people who need it, and for people who enjoy it.

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and Universities, and People and Ideas.

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—Do those "crash courses" for the
College Boards really help?

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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

The Vote Abroad

For the first time this November, all Americans in foreign countries will be able, at least in theory, to east absentee ballots in the presidential elections of the countries of the stringent state residency laws, the Voing Rights Act amendments of 1970 were meant to enfranchise about 750, 000 Americans of voting age living abroad—not counting servicemen, who have been voting from overseas for

Despite the new law, however, thousands of citizens abroad are going to remain voteless. While 35 states make its their ballots, many others have made their ballots, many others have made the process discouraging. Among other things, they have announced that voters working in foreign countries could be liable for state income taxes. Now U.S. embassies and consulters abroad are fielding hundreds of bewildered and often bitter inquiries.

One unresolved question with fascinating possibilities is whether American war protesters in countries such as Canada or Sweden should be allowed to vote. Presumably they would cast their ballots for George McGovern, who has promised an eventual amnesty for draft resisters. But since many states refuse the vote to felons, and since a draft evader would face prosecution if he returned to the U.S., is he still entitled to vote?

The Viet Nam Campaign

Where Viet Nam is concerned, politics does not stop at the water's edge. For months Hanoi and Saigon have taken an understandable if unduly partisan interest in the U.S. presidential campaign. Hanoi's newspapers and radio have, of course, always referred to President Nixon as "an odious character of wicked blood," "an imperialist bandit," "a mad dog." Hanoi has not endorsed George McGovern, but because of his pledge to withdraw U.S. forces unilaterally has reported his campaign with respect. In Saigon, evidently with President Thieu's approval, radio and television stations have been broadcasting editorials calling McGovern "mad dog" and "an enemy of the South Vietnamese people who has crawled to the bloodthirsty Communists on trembling hands and feet." The attacks were so vitriolic that the U.S. embassy in Saigon brought pressure on the South Vietnam-

ese, and the invective soon stopped. Such peculiar long-distance politicking is another example of the strange symbiosis in which the fates of Americans and Vietnamese have become so intimately locked.

Lunar Profits

An aura of the extraterrestrial Frank Merriwell has always clung to the nation's astronauts—an image of cool, technological grit. In an era of diminished heroes, they were paragons of what almost seemed an archaic ethic of know-how, daring and purity.

But now the patina seems slightly worn. This summer NASA announced that the three Apollo 15 astronaust David Scott, James Irwin and Alfred Worden—had carried 400 unauthorized stamped envelopes to the moon and back, then let 100 of them out for sale through a Cerman philatelist sale through a Cerman philatelist raised a sour question of exploitation.

Last week the stain grew larger. NASA reported that 15 astronauts, all unnamed, were "admonished" for their parts in another commercial scheme. According to NASA, the 15 had been all STATON to the part of the

Hailing a Booster

One of the first impressions many visitors get of a city comes from their cabbie, often the kind of grouch who would have honked at Lady Godiva for slowing up traffic. But when a recent visitor to Omaha joked with his driver about the city, he was amazed at the rebutta!: a glowing description of Omaha's waterfront development project along the Missouri River. "You should see the barge traffic going through here now," the driver boasted.

Impressed, the visitor told Omaha Mayor Eugene Leahy about his upbeat arrival by cab. As a result, all six of the area's taxi companies have agreed to send their drivers to briefings and guid-dot tours of the 54-mile waterway project. They can be the greatest good-will, or bad-will, ambassidors, explaints the whether the indoctrinations will succeed in altering the seemingly irrepressible urge of a taxi driver to knock rather than boost.



M-GOVERN & KENNEDY



NIXON & MAYOR RIZZO

PAT NIXON WITH ROCKEFELLER



For the Democrats, Nowhere to Go but Up

POR George McGoverr, the polish were still enzying infimations of disaster. Americans, said Louis Harris, favor Nixon over McGovern by 63% to 29%, a devastating 34% lead. There was even a poll that showed McGovern trailing Nixon, 54% to 30%, in his home state of South Dakota. A Thur how you was to be a still a still the poll of the polling of the polling of the couraging tear entry page.) Yet last week, after the dolorous post-convention period of Eagleton and Democratic Party miseries, the McGovern campaign final-ties addience, to be striking at little fire.

The Democratic crowds were swelling: in Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Abany. The enthusians of the Abany. The enthusians of the Abany. The administration of the Abany. The administration of the Abany. The administration of the Abany. The Abany of the Abany. The Abany of the Abany of the Abany. The Abany of the Aba

Magic. It was perhaps no accident that such a chemical change came when McGovern enlisted the presence of Edward Kennedy. Joined for a time by his wife Joan, Kennedy stumped with Mc-Govern through seven states. He helped to bring out the crowds in validation of a lingering family magic, warmed them up with some of the old self-deprecating one-liners ("It just shows what it is to have a famous brother-in-law"), and then introduced the candidate with a gusto that sometimes left McGovern in an uncomfortable backwash of anticlimax. In Pittsburgh, McGovern was practically bowled over by a woman who rushed up to Ted and cried, "Oh. Senator, we can hardly wait until 1976!' Then the woman apologized to McGovern and added: "But that's how we feel here in Pittsburgh.

If he was bemused, McGovern was also grateful for whatever enthusiasm the Kennedy radiance brought, McGovern Aide Frank Mankiewicz said cool-"Nobody's ego is involved. If people want to vote for George McGovern because Ted Kennedy is for him, we won't object." Nor was it only Kennedy's star quality that made the difference. McGovern was cheered just as warmly and usually longer. Moreover. he began to get the feel of audience-tested lines. The most popular, repeated in litany: "Never again will we commit the precious young blood of this land to prop up a corrupt military dictatorship 10.000 miles away

He worked the Republican refrain

of "four more years" by listing Americans and Asians dying in Viet Nam, G.I.s hooked on heroin, hungry children at home and young mothers unable to pay their grocery bills, wiretappers, "warmongers" and purveyors of racial fears, and ended: "Can we afford four more years of that?"

Until McGovern arrived in Philadelphia, his speeches were largely negative. After an aide advised him to find a higher, more positive approach, Mc-Govern began setting forth his own fairly grandiose "agenda for change": a guaranteed job for everyone capable of employment, a 30% reduction in welfare rolls by 1975 and the closing

of tax loopholes. In Portland, Me, he outlined an economic program that among other things would replace mandatory wage and price controls with voluntary guidelines and concentrate on the firms, markets and wage contracts "that contribute most to inflation." In

and wage contracts "that contribute most to inflation." In cases of flagrant abuse, Mc-Govern would give the President the extraordinary power to reverse violations of the guidelines.

There was some evidence that McCovern's long post-convention diplomacy for chiego. Mayor Richard Daley turned out an obedient if occasionally surfy band of ward heelers for the McCov-whooped up the candidate as "Mr. President" and "the next "All President" and "the next "the next

cago's anti-Daley Democrats. Said Mc-Govern: "We have to stand together." Purely as a matter of practical politics. Daley and McGovern had evidently reached a mutual understanding; whether it would be sufficient to give McGovern Illinois in November remained doubtful.

It seemed, in all, the week when George McGovern began some earnest assault upon the presidency. It was, of course, late, and the Democratic portents remained so bad as to induce a mood of almost giddy black humor among the McGovernites who had fought through the primaries hoping for so much more.

The President himself was still holding fire, savoring the anticipatory glow of November. At Camp David one evening last week, he assembled his campaign advisers—former Treasury Secretary John Connally, John Mitchell, Campaign Director Clark MacGregor and Presidential Aide H. R. Haldeman —to assess the race and lay down strategy. Back in Washington, he met with New York Governor Nelson Rockefeler and Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo, a Democratic apostate who came away with a pledge of \$52.3 million in federal aid. Said Rizzo blandly: "Friendship was involved."

Luxuriating in his apparently growing lead, flush with campaing funds, it
would seem logical just now for Nixon
turn his energies toward assuring the
future of his Republican tribe, trying
to carry along with him as many other
G.O.P. candidates as possible. But to the
dismay of many Republicans, the President seems to be initiating Dwight Eitiem seems to be initiating Dwight Eifer his own clout to the party.

Thus far, Nixon has scarcely lifted a finger against any Democrat except



McGOVERN RALLY IN CHICAGO A chemical change.

McGovern. It is a strange omission expecially since some Republican theorists think that 1972 could be the year of emerging G.O.P. dominance. Says one bitter Republican: "The White House and the Committee for the Rellection of the President would prefer a Nixon victory by 80%; if they could get it, to electing Republicans down the lime by even 30.1%. They don't need way. But a hell of a lot of Republicans who could also win won't."

The White House is now gearing up for more overt campaigning. Pat Nixon has begun a five-day tour that will not at Connally's Texas ranch, where the text of the t

ISSUES '72

The Young: Turning Out-or Off?

NIXON made two fantastic tactical blunders—he approved the 18year-old vote and the new registration provisions," happily declared Fred Dutton, one of George McGovern's key strategists, last spring. Those moves, Dutton reasoned, would enable Mc-Govern to pick up a net gain of some 13 million youthful voters over the Republicans and provide the margin of victory against Richard Nixon in November. Last week Dutton and the entire McGovern campaign received another rude jolt from the polls. George Gallup reported that those millions of young voters actually favor the re-election of President Nixon by an astounding margin of 61% to 36%

As both parties accelerate their drive to capture a youth vote that seems to offer McGovern his best chance for an upset, officials in both campaigns doubt that Nixon has any such decisive advantage. Gallup concedes that his sample was small, including only 221 potential voters under the age of 30, and that on purely statistical grounds it could be as much as 8 points in error -which would still yield at least a 9point Nixon edge. What the Gallup findings do indicate is that a segment of the population that once seemed trim-

ly tailored to a McGovern candidacy is now torn between the two candidates and provides a lush field for cultivation and competition by the two camps A more valid indication of just

where that fight now stands is provided by Gilbert Youth Research, a Manhattan-based firm that has been analyzing the attitudes of youth since 1945, and made its latest findings available to TIME. In personal interviews in August, the Gilbert organization found that the political views of 1,094 youths in the 18through-25 age category show a much narrower gap between the candidates than does Gallup. Nevertheless, Nixon leads 51% to 44.5%. As expected, Mc-Govern holds a large lead (59.9% to 43.3%) among college students, and Nixon's margin is almost precisely the same (51.1% to 35.4%) among youths not in school. The fact that of the 25 million potential new voters, about 18 million are not on a campus gives Nixon his overall lead. Yet the tenuousness of that advantage is illustrated by another Gilbert finding: an impressive 78.7% of college students are already registered to vote, compared with only 57.6% of out-of-school youths. Moreover, these non-students are far tougher to reach and enroll.



McGOVERN YOUTH AT CLEVELAND RALLY Shining hope or lesser evil?

So far, the youth registrations have been heavily Democratic, according to Gilbert (56.4% to 17.1% Republican), but with a significant percentage (25.2%) of students listing themselves as independent. An intriguing Gilbert discovery is that only a fourth of the youth express "very high interest" in the election. Another 38.9% indicate they are "moderately" interested, while 36%

TIME Citizens' Panel-

The Images Are Crisper Than Issues BOTH Richard Nixon and George McGovern insist that this year's election poses an unusually clear choice. The voters of the TIME Citizens' Panel agree, though so far their choices seem based more on perception of the candidates than of the issues. The 312 panelists were randomly chosen from those participating in an earlier, scientifically

FRANK MOISIO



Inc. By 2 to 1 they prefer the President over McGovern, expressing their preferences with unusual vigor for so early in a presidential campaign. McGovern's image appears responsible for the panel's emphatic reactions to the campaign-and that image is det-

selected sampling of 2,320 voters in 16

key electoral states; they were inter-

viewed by telephone from Aug. 25

through Sept. 7 by Daniel Yankelovich

rimental. Almost half of the Democrats and independents who now plan to vote for Nixon say that it would have been much harder for them to do so had a Democrat other than McGovern been nominated. Moreover, half the panelists who until recently were not sure how they would vote now indicate that they have made up their minds, and three out of four of these have decided to vote for Nixon. Says Judy Johnstin, a teacher in Lansing, Mich., who voted for McGovern in her state's primary: "McGovern had to go back on so many things." Mrs. Elaine Daubner, a San Francisco librarian, says of McGovern: "Though I am a loval Democrat, I don't trust him." Edward Sessa, a retired court clerk in Philadelphia, has shifted from McGovern to Nixon because "I don't approve of the people he's sur-

rounded himself with. The President, too, turns people off by his manner, but in far fewer numbers. One is John Archea, who is working on his doctorate at Penn State. He moved from undecided to McGovern because "Nixon handles his office as his personal domain; he seems to take unprecedented personal advantage of Government resources.

On the specific campaign issues, the survey indicates that as challenger, Mc-Govern has yet to make a persuasive impact with his attack on the Nixon record in three significant areas

THE WATERGATE AFFAIR. While almost all of the panelists say they do not condone the actions of the seven men now indicted on charges of attempting to bug the Democratic National Committee headquarters, the Watergate incident

JOHN ARCHEA

THE NATION

as discothèques, rock concerts and factories in pursuit of the nonacademic voung. Such efforts have signed up nearly 100,000 youths in New York, for example, since Aug. 1. Conceding nothing to McGovern, the well-heeled Nixon committee is pouring far more money, about \$1,000,000, into its youth drive. It has 30 full-time workers in this effort at its Washington headquarters and 70 in the field. They have been quietly working all summer to reach working youths and have now turned to the campuses, attacking McGovern where he appears strongest. They recently signed up 25,000 campus volunteers for Nixon in just one week.

Both sides are using rock groups and show business personalities to attract youth and will be placing ads in campus newspapers. But both have decided that there is little advantage in trying to find issues in which young people may be especially interested. myth that there are adult issues and vouth issues," claims a McGovern student coordinator in New York, David Oppenheimer, "The kids are thinking about the same sort of things as their parents." Or, as one G.O.P. worker in South Carolina put it, "There is not that much difference between the Pepsi and

the beer generations Nevertheless. McGovern workers stress their candidate's longtime opposition to the war, particularly on cam-



YOUNG REPUBLICAN GIRLS JOYFULLY GREET SPIRO AGNEW AT MIAMI BEACH Not so great a gap between the Pepsi and beer generations.

have either a "so-so" or "not very" level of interest

The very ambiguity of the battle gives both sides new incentive to concentrate on youth. Those rosy Dutton predictions have been scaled down. Anne Wexler, a national McGovern voter-registration organizer, will be satisfied with a Democratic plurality of some 2,000,000 new voters among the young. To reach them, 60 full-time paid (\$30 to \$50 a week) student youth coordinators have been placed across the country, at least one in every state, working mainly with volunteers on 1,200 campuses. Relying largely on nonsalaried help, the McGovern people expect to spend only about \$100,000 in this effort. Mobile registration units are being sent to such off-campus sites

has done little to affect their votes. Even among those who say they support Mc-Govern, less than half thought the President personally responsible in the

Nixon supporters contend that Nixon should not be blamed, and some charged that the Democrats had blown the whole thing far out of proportion. Says Frank Moisio, a Bridgeport, Conn., Republican: "It's a lot of malarkey: I think it's propaganda. I don't think Nixon would do a stupid thing like that -he's not that dumb." Ross Graber, a Canton, Ohio, journalist and an independent, said the President should indeed share some of the blame and responsibility for what happened. "He should know what's going on, and on something that important he should have his finger on it

THE WAR. Six out of ten panelists reject the idea that Nixon is playing politics with the Viet Nam War by increasing hopes for a peace settlement to aid his re-election campaign. They call the charges themselves cynical campaign tactics, and some say they believe the President has done a commendable job and is sincerely pushing for a negotiated settlement. Says Stephen Moorhead, a Northbrook, Ill., lawyer: "Nixon's done the best job he could with the situation he inherited and without losing face. McGovern would negotiate in weakness." Rex Stevens, an Indianapolis salesman, believes the McGovern campaign has actually endangered chances for a negotiated settlement: 'Hanoi now will hold off negotiations until after the election

THE ECONOMY. The panel splits almost evenly on the success or failure of Nixon's economic policies. Among McGovern supporters, two-thirds criticize Nixonomics. Surprisingly more than half the panel sees little basic difference between the two political parties on economic matters. The Democrats are attacked for advocating "giveaway programs" and for planning cuts in defense spending that might cost jobs. The Republicans are assailed for their relation to big business. Though he plans to vote for Nixon, Richard Close of Royal Oak, Mich., contends that the President's wage-and-pricecontrol scheme to halt inflation has not worked for the little man. "Nixon controls wages, but not prices. He helps big business, but he's screwing everyone else." Mrs. Virginia Carson, a Norwalk, Conn., registered nurse, says that despite Nixon controls, inflation still eats into her income, but she adds: "McGovern's ideas are unrealistic in the light of inflation, and Nixon has the confidence of the business world. The more confident the stock market is, the better off we are."



RICHARD CLOSE



THE NATION

puses, and assail the high rate of unemployment under Nixon, assuming that the young are worried about present or future jobs. Nixon's leaders emphasize the decreasing number of draft a calls, his intention to achieve an all-voluniteer Army and some of his environmental preparation of the properties of the prinched as the "peace candidate," based on his Moscow and Peking travels.

Although antiwar protests have declined on campuses and U.S. involvement in ground combat has almost occased in Viet Ham, the war remains the most volatile issue among college youth. A survey by the College Poli, conducted by New York's Greenwich Features, Inc., shows that this issue has grown surprisingly since last fall, when the major 1972 campaign issue. Now 71% feel It is the top issue. During the same period, campus concern over the

pus volunteers. Students express their disillusionment with McGovern in many, often emotional ways, "The way he picked the Vice President killed him in my eyes," complains Susan Currie, a junior at Massachusetts' Merrimack College, "He was like a little kid running around saying: 'Will you play with " All the confusion since the convention has led Columbia Student Fred Schneider to wonder "if someone who acts irrationally and impulsively like McGovern isn't just another politician. At Princeton, notes TIME Campus Correspondent Landon Jones, "McGovern has become less the shining hope of March and more the lesser evil of September "The more radical students may be even more disenchanted. Many of his readers, says Fred Faust, 24, editor of an underground newspaper (The Outlaw) in St. Louis, "would rather light up a joint and forget it all."

Yet almost by default, McGovern

NIXON
HAS A SECRET PLAN
FOR ENDING THE WAR
HE IS GOING TO VOTE FOR
MC GOVERN

YOUNG DEMOCRAT WEARING ANTI-NIXON T SHIRT IN MIAMI BEACH In McGovern's lushest field, does Nixon hold a lead?

economy as the most worrisome problem has dropped from 36% to 14.5%. This recent study was done via personal interviews with scientifically selected subjects on more than 100 campuses.

subjects on finder and not calliplases, and the calling as the call of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the considerably dimmed by his problems of the considerable dimmediate that fully 25.1% of young people who had intended to register and vote Democratic are considering changing their minds solely because of McCoverris decision to derection of the considerable dimmediate and did the considerable dimmediate and did the considerable dimmediate and did the considerable dimmediate difference and the considerable difference and the considerable dimmediate difference and the considerable difference

Interviewing young potential voters, Title correspondents have confirmed a decline in enthusiasm for McGovern that could lead to serious problems in his getting the kind of door-to-door canvassing that he has expected from camretains strong campus support. "I favor McGowern only because I don't like Nixon', esplains University of Pennsylvania's Ray Vurinovich in a common comment. "He has bombed Hanoi: he has mined Halpinong: all he has let in unclear weapons," contends a Yale antwar activist." Prankly, it seares me." Adds Phil McCartney, 21, a junior college student in Frankly, it seares me. "deep student in Four form McGowern. I think he is giving up his idealism—but he is the only choice."

There have always been, of course, students committed to either McGovern or Nixon who will cast their votes for more positive reasons. To Vicki Bartmess, 23, a recent college graduate in Inglewood, Calif, McGovern represents "humanity, integrity, ethics" and he offers her a "moral" option against what she considers Nixon's "military" choice. Nixon, on the other hand, is seen as "a very stable man, very cautious, with well thought-out ideas" by Jean-

nie Rice, 19, of Arizona State University. She, like an unpredictable number of young people, is registered as a Democrat but will vote for Nixon. The choice is simple for Jerry Colpits, 23, a lumber-company employee in Phoenix, who notes that "Nixon has the experience. McGovern hasn't.

Perhaps a bigger danger for Mc-Govern as the competition for the youth vote continues is a declining interest in politics as an avenue of change among many young people, despite the reform movement he has led in the Democratic Party. This has been detected by TIME correspondents, who sense a growing mood of introspection and a feeling that so long as the vast majority of Americans seem likely to vote for the status quo the youthful fervor spent crusading in a cause seems pointless. Whether Mc-Govern, ahead on campus and trailing among youth elsewhere, gets the boost he needs to compete with Nixon in November may well turn on just how many of his young supporters care enough to vote at all.

REPUBLICANS

Nixon's and Agnew's Financial Assets

Richard Nison is fond of the Horizon Alger cast to his life, but there is one milestone to go: he is not yet a millionaire. He is on the way, however, as shown by financial statements relaxed last week by the White House on both the President and Vice President and Vice President spire Agenew. The first such pible ica eccounting since 1999 notes that the President's net worth, thanks large inflation—has risen from \$596,900 to \$755,5118. Nixon's assets:

 Cash, savings certificates and U.S. savings bonds, \$363,585.

Cash surrender value of life in-

▶ Personal property, \$55,113.

▶ Real estate (his two houses in Key Biscayne, the family house in Whittier, Calif., and his San Clemente, Calif., estate), \$809,747.

Lat make his total worth \$1,283,-295, compared with \$980,400 in 1989, 400 in 1989, 42 in 1889, 42 in

Agnew's financial position is sim-

ilarly uncomplicated:

Cash surrender value of life in-

surance and civil service retirement, \$25,000.

 Cash in checking and savings accounts, \$67,250.

▶ Monies in trust, \$62,000.

▶ Personal property, \$15,000. ▶ Real estate (property in Baltimore County, Md., and equity in a condominium in St. Croix, Virgin Islands), \$29,000. The St. Croix apartment is valued at \$49,000, but has a \$35,000

mortgage. Thus Agnew, on his salary of \$62,500 a year and \$10,000 for expenses has in 31 years increased his net worth by \$87,166, to a total of \$198,250. Clearly, the old saw that men leave the White House poorer than

DIPLOMACY

Giant Step in Trade

they come in is no longer true.

From the moment he arrived in Moscow last week, Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger was in a particularly jovial mood, summoning a wide smile to congratulate Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov on the Russians' surprise victory over the U.S. in Olympic basketball. Then he was driven to a big yellow villa in the Lenin Hills near Moscow State University to await the beginning of talks with Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev and other top Kremlin leaders. Kissinger's early optimism proved justified. By the time he left Moscow four days later, he had helped reach agreement toward the largest trade pact between the two nations since World War II.

The new accord, which will be signed later this year, is a logical consequence of President Nixon's trip to Moscow last May, It includes an understanding that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will open their ports to each other's merchant ships, and it will give permission to the U.S. to establish business facilities in Moscow. But its most important section deals with two Siberian natural-gas projects, gigantic undertakings for which the total cost interesting to which the total cost into the property of th

Under the agreement, the U.S. would contract to purchase some 2 billion cu, ft. of natural gas per day from the Urengoiskoye fields of north central Siberia. This gas will be piped 1,500 miles across permaferost to a warmer for the armamforst to a variety port near Murmansk, where it will be inguefied and their transported by supertanker to the U.S. East Coast. At the same time, the U.S. agrees to purchase between 1.5 billion and 2.5 billion that the contract of the U.S. and the contract of the contract of the U.S. and the

The chief stumbling block to such a comprehensive trade agreement has been the Soviet Union's outstanding

debt (originally about \$11 billion to the U.S. for Lend-Lease aid during World War II. In last week's discussions the Soviets agreed to a still undisclosed formula for repayment. Settlement of this debt would in turn permit the Export-Import Bank to finance the export of U.S. goods to the Soviet Union. It would also enable the Nixon Administration to ask Com-

Bank to finance the export of U.S. goods to the Soviet Union. It would also enable the Nixon Administration to ask Congress to grant the Russians most-favored nation trade privileges and credits, an important prerequisite for extensive trade. But Congress is regulated to the congress in the congress i

The trade agreement clearly dominated last week's talks in Moscow. But other matters of importance were also discussed. Items:

▶ Kissinger sounded out the Russians on the possible role that the 1954 Geneva Conference, for which the comunist supply movement to force an end to the fighting.

▶ Kissinger also probed the Russians on whether they would agree to negotiations on mutual balanced force reduction (MBFR) at roughly the same time as the proposed European security conference, expected by the middle of 1973, which Washington regards as a Soviet tactic not only to confirm the status quo in Eastern Europe but also to divide the Western Alliance. The Administration is interested in securing an MBFR agreement to help relieve tension in Europe and reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit. It is also under pressure from Congress to reduce U.S. troop levels there, but Nixon is opposed to doing this unilaterally

▶ The second round of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), due to begin this fall in Geneva, was also discussed. The new talks, which deal with the complex issue of offensive weapons,



KISSINGER & DOBRYNIN AT MOSCOW AIRPORT AS U.S. ADVISER ARRIVES Billions of dollars in natural gas, but no deal on Viet Nam.

chairmen were the Soviet Union and Britain, might play in an internationally supervised cease-fire-in-place in Viet Nam. Kissinger sought to minimize the subject's importance at the Moscow talks, emphasizing that Paris is the place for a Viet Nam settlement. He insisted that there was no quid pro quo arrangement with the Russians over the trade agreement and a Viet Nam solution, though many suspect that there must be. The Administration believes that the odds against a Viet Nam settlement before the U.S. elections in November are 70 to 30 and is privately concerned about intelligence warnings that a North Vietnamese "high point" is expected by mid-October-probably including a serious assault on Saigon's main defenses. U.S. intelligence reports also indicate that the U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam, however severe, is not likely to knock out the enemy's will to resist and that the mining of the North's harbors is not impeding enough Com-

will be far tougher than the earlier ones. The Senate last week agreed by a vote of 88 to 2 to approve the SALT I agreement limiting most offensive nuclear weapons for five years, thus clearing the way for SALT II. The Senate, with White House approval, added an amendment the street of the same street of the same street part and the same street of the same street of strategic forces must not leave the U.S. in an "inferior" position.

On his way home, after thanking the Russians for helf-"extraordinary courtesy." Kissinger paid calls on Britains Prime Minister Edward Heath, and Prime Minister Edward Heath, and Heath and Libert Court of the Prime Minister Court of the Minister Court of the Prime Minister Court of the Ministe

ARMED FORCES

The Lavelle Case

Rules have been our way of life out there. If I or any other commander picks and chooses among the rules, it will unravel in a way that you will never be able to control. A lot of these rules looked silly to many of the men. In a military, in a purely military sense, they appear silly, but they must be-if you are going to hold it together-they must be followed.

So testified General Creighton Abrams last week before the Senate Armed Services Committee, which was examining behind closed doors the campaign against Hanoi carried on for a time by Air Force General John D. Lavelle. Last spring Lavelle was recalled from his command of all Air Force activity in Southeast Asia and demoted for conducting 28 raids against North Vietnamese airfields and radar sites between November 1971 and March 1972. The raids were in clear violation of the White House rules then in force on bombing North Viet Nam, and came at a period when the Administration was engaged in delicate peace negotiations with Hanoi

Agony. Abrams, who is now awaiting confirmation as Army Chief of Staff. was then commander of U.S. forces in Viet Nam. His small dissertation on following orders revealed anew the agony and ambiguity faced by the professional soldier of the long Viet Nam War, in which, as General William Westmoreland once complained, so often the U.S. commander has had to fight with one hand tied behind his back.

On his own, Lavelle loosed that hand, and the details of how he did it began to emerge in the hearings and the partially censored text of them that was released. The sum of the testimony seemed to exonerate Abrams or any higher officers of complicity in Lavelle's misdeeds; it also illuminated the baffling technology of the war and provided a classic case study of a bureaucracy warped to serve a devious purpose. To understand Lavelle's case, it is necessary first to understand the regulations governing the air war that he inherited when he arrived in Saigon to take command of the Seventh Air Force in August of last year

Those regulations had first been devised by the Johnson Administration at the time of the bombing halt, and were carried forward and amended by President Nixon. Reconnaissance overflights of North Viet Nam would continue, and armed escort fighter-bombers would accompany the unarmed photographic craft simply for protection. The rules of self-defense were that the planes could not open fire or drop their bombs unless they were 1) fired on by anti-aircraft emplacements, 2) engaged by MIG fighters in the air or 3) threatened by surface-to-air (SAM) missiles. Pilots could readily tell when they were in danger from SAMs because an indicator on their control panel would automatically light up when a SAM's tracking radar locked onto their planes. Any of these three conditions entitled pilots to take "protective reaction" and loose their ordnance against the enemy

Beginning in November 1971, Lavelle began to send his pilots North on "planned protective reaction" strikes against installations that Lavelle felt threatened the safety of his crews simply by their existence. The phrase is, of course, an Orwellian contradiction in terms, and the actions were clearly against regulations. To justify and conceal that fact, an entire double-accounting system grew up. Sergeant Lonnie Franks, who first blew the whistle on Lavelle, claimed that he and 200 other officers and enlisted men often made out and passed along two sets of reports on unauthorized missions. One was truthful, and was filed; the other invented one of the three justifying hostile ac-

GENERAL JOHN LAVELLE

GENERAL CREIGHTON ABRAMS A classic case of bureaucracy warped to devious purpose.

tions for a legitimate protective reaction strike, and that was forwarded on to the Pentagon. Just who and how many were involved in the falsification of the reports remains to be explored this week as the hearings continue.

While not denying the essential charges against him, Lavelle offered basically two defenses. One was that since the original formulation of the rules of engagement in 1968, Hanoi had greatly increased the sophistication of its air defenses. For years Hanoi had utilized -in addition to the SAM-linked radar -a countrywide Ground Clearance Intercept system similar to U.S. commercial radar for ground control of aircraft. At the time of his command, U.S. planes could detect the local SAM radar, but few if any were equipped to detect tracking by the GCI radar system (most are now). In any case, if that radar was working properly, most U.S. planes would be picked up and monitored long before crossing the DMZ. Beginning in mid-December 1971, Hanoi "netted" this radar into the lock-on radar capability of each local SAM site, alerting the SAM crews when a U.S. craft was coming within range. Indeed, Lavelle told the Senators, he lost planes and crews on two occasions when, without the SAM using its own radar, which U.S. pilots could detect, the general system guided missiles to kills. That, argued Lavelle, constituted sufficient rationale for planned strikes in the name of protective reaction. "The system was constantly activated against us," he said. When asked by a Senator if it was on this "that you build your case," Lavelle replied "Yes, sir." Yet Lavelle began his private raids about 40 days before the North Vietnamese melded the two radare

Improper. Lavelle's second defense was even more curious. He claimed that he had never deliberately ordered his officers to falsify their reports on a regular basis. He admitted that in one instance he had told his staff that they could not report "no enemy reaction as the pilot had done. After that, according to Lavelle, "the word apparently got distorted," and somehow the Air Force bureaucracy beneath him took it to be standard procedure to falsify reports on all subsequent staged "protective reaction" raids. He said that he never knew of the continued falsifications until confronted with them by Air Force Inspector General Lewis Wilson in March, after a letter from Lonnie Franks touched off an investigation.

Abrams, while clearly sympathetic to Lavelle's instincts as a fighting man. would not condone his actions. "He acted improperly," said Abrams, and "should have reported it." To emphasize the point, Abrams told of a questionable raid that he himself had authorized. On Jan. 5, 1972, Abrams gave Lavelle permission to go after a GCI installation in Moc Chau, which was controlling MIGs flying over Laos and North Viet Nam. After the strike, Abrams sent along full reports to Washington; two days later 5 the Joint Chiefs of Staff told him that the strike had exceeded the rules. That, so far as Abrams was concerned, ended that kind of activity

Back in June, when Layelle had testified before a House committee, he implied that Abrams had known about his activities and, worse, had perhaps sanctioned them. But last week, under pinpoint questioning by Senate committee members. Lavelle admitted that he not only had never requested Abrams' authorization, but had never even told his superior his theory that the new radar setup called for a more liberal interpretation of the rules. That admission seemed to clear the way for Abrams confirmation as Army Chief of Staff. but by no means answered all the questions of who else was involved in Lavelle's secret raids.

INVESTIGATIONS

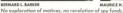
Seven Down on Wateraate

After laboring for three months. the Justice Department last week obtained the long-expected indictments in the Watergate bugging case—and announced that the investigation was "over, for all intents and purposes," The indictments, which did not involve John Mitchell, Robert Mardian or any highlevel personnel of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, failed to explain the motives for the political espionage at the Democratic National Committee headquarters, or who on the President's committee authorized the secret funding of the spy project

The five men arrested in the Watergate on June 17-James W. McCord. Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank A. Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzalez-were all charged with conspiring to break into the Democratic offices in order to plant bugs, tap telephones and intercept conversations. Also charged were G. Gordon Liddy, a onetime White House aide and former counsel to the Re-Election Committee's finance division, and E. Howard Hunt, a former White House consultant. The violations carry penalties of up to 34 years in prison and \$80,000 in fines

Not indicted was a man who, TIME has learned, monitored and transcribed many of the Democrats' conversations from a Howard Johnson motel room across the street from the Watergate. He is Alfred Carleton Baldwin, a former FBI agent who served as a bodyguard for John Mitchell and his wife Martha when the former Attorney General headed the Re-Election Committee. Baldwin has explained his role in the Watergate affair to both the Justice Department and attorneys for the Democratic National Committee, and is expected to be the Government's key witness in the impending cases.





Baldwin had complained of boredom in guarding the Mitchells and was assigned by McCord, chief security coordinator for the Re-Election Committee, to monitor the bugs. For three weeks in May and June he typed the conversations and gave them to Mc-Cord, who converted them into memos that went. Baldwin contends, to the Re-Election Committee. Baldwin's own involvement became known because he had found the bugging, too, a bit boring, and for diversion had placed a call from the motel room to his home in West Haven, Conn. The motel kept a record of the call.

The grand jury investigation also did not go into allegations of mishandled campaign funds, a charge brought against the C.R.P. by the General Ac-counting Office. The Justice Department has not yet even asked the FBI to investigate those accusations. With the Democrats' civil suit against the Re-Election Committee now apparently stalled in the courts, Democrats in Congress are taking up the challenge, in nopes of learning more before the election. Last week the House Banking and Currency Committee, headed by Texas Democrat Wright Patman, issued a reort detailing the movement of \$100,-000 in Nixon campaign contributions through Mexico and contending that some of it was used in the bugging plot.

The Patman committee report states that Maurice Stans, the C.R.P. national finance chairman and former Secretary of Commerce, knew about the Mexican transactions. Stans discussed the case with investigators for Patman's committee and at first denied any such knowledge, Pressed by Patman, however, he conceded that he had received a call from Texas about the \$100,000. TIME has learned that just before talking to the Patman staff, Stans received a call from President Nixon in San Clemente. It was described by White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler as a "keep-your-spirits-up type call." Stans has re-



MAURICE H. STANS

sisted a formal committee hearing, however, and Democrats hope to subpoena him. Last week Stans filed a \$5,000,000 libel suit against the former National Democratic Committee Chairman Larry O'Brien, for "falsely and maliciously accusing" him of "a number of criminal acts." Stans also filed a \$2.5 million suit against O'Brien and his attornevs for using the courts "to create headlines for partisan ends." O'Brien has attempted to add Stans as a defendant in the \$1,000,000 violation-ofcivil-rights suit that he has filed against the Watergate Five. Considering the slowness of the courts and the confusing nature of all the litigation, it seems likely that the Watergate battle will now shift to Capitol Hill.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Behind the Facade

Tropical squalls of racial tension have twisted through the islands of the Caribbean with increasing frequency in recent years. But the wanton shooting of eight people, including four tourists from Florida, at a golf club earlier this month on St. Croix, largest of the three American Virgin Islands, seemed to portend something deeper. To assess the mood. TIME Correspondent Peter Range visited St. Thomas and St. Croix last week and sent this report:

THE license plates advertise AMERI-And so they still seem to be. Gleaming white cruise ships dock at Long Bay on St. Thomas, their passengers pouring forth to fresh feasts like ants toward a sugar cake. Taxis whisk tourists to the duty-free shopping district to ring up discount deals on Arpège, Nikons and Johnny Walker Red. En route they pass black schoolchildren in burgundy tartan jumpers and stiff white shirts who are shouting and skipping happily home



TOURISTS AT CANEEL BAY, ST. JOHN A sense of unease.

from school. The pleasure yachts ply the cobalt blue waters of Christiansted harbor. Tropical bougainvillaea, poinsettia and fragrant star jasmine bloom effortlessly on every patch of earth, and each morning begins with the cacophnous chorus of the loud local birds.

For the white American "continentals" who live on the Virgins and who are perhaps a quarter of the island's population of 95,000, those tourist visions are part of an increasingly cruel façade. The façade is hard to penetrate, because to speak ill of the islands is to tamper with the crown jewels—the image that draws the visitors on whom the economy depends. But among themselves, when the continentals gather in the Hotel 1829 bar at Charlotte Ama-

lie or beside the King's Alley pool in Christiansted, there is only one prevailing topic of conversation these troubled days. 'Did you hear'' it be tignis, and days. 'Did you hear'' it be tignis, and ry of minor molestation, pointed rudeness or harassment, a near assault or a burglary. The assailants are always black, usually young: the victims almost always white, usually well-to-do. Some the fear is pervasive and polabolie, the

mentality of siege akin to that of many big-city dwellers in the U.S.

"Just the other day," says Penny Aylor, an expatriate American who came to St. Thomas three years ago from Munich, "a guy knocked down my daughter and hit me in the breast on Main Street. These guys were just leaning against a wall laughing. I love these islands, but I'm going to leave. We wanted our children to grow up in a truly integrated society, but it isn't working here." Her sentiments are echoed by Joyce Nieboer, 25, an attractive blonde

Joyce Nieboer, 25, an attractive blonde unse who traveled round the world before taking a job as a hotel hostess in St. Thomas. "I'm not a scared person," said Joyce, "but when I get off at 11:30 p.m., I'm sometimes afraid to walk next door to my room. I tell all the ladies who come here not to carry purses at night."

One resident of 20 years plans to

take her title of nobility and move some place else. "This place has become like New York—ortworse. I won I even drive home alone at night 1 can't leave the is-land without someone backing a truck all been robbed several times. That's standard." A white civil rights activist who moved down from Connectivist asys. "We came here because we thought it would be a better way of life. My dash had neves had now they're big to the place of the place o

The essential roots of this cultural cold war are depressingly fa-

cold war are depressingly tamiliar: the gap between those who live in the cool stucco villas on the hillsides and those scrabbling for an existence in the towns; unemployment and underemployment hard by glittering affluence; the infection of black nationalism. Says. Melvin Evans, the islands' black Governor: "Our people feel they are losing their home; they feel

"Our people feel they are losing their home; they feel they'll soon be outnumbered by the people from the north, from the U.S." Adds Leopold E. Benjamin, his black assistant. "There's a lot of young people, especially those who have been in Viet Nam, who want a piece of the action, but feel that whites own everything." To his point, two of the five youths being held for the golf-course massacre are Viet Nam veterans.

The new racism is particularly ironic and painful in an island culture with a history of near complete and happy integration going back to the arrival of Danish colonizers nearly 300 years ago. Never in memory was it a problem for blacks and whites to sit at the same restaurant table or drink at the same bar. But St. Croix's first all-white bar has sprung up as a sanctuary in Christiansted. Architect Frank Prince recently took his wife to a place they used to go to drink and was immediately accosted by a black friend who said: "Frank, get your drink and travel. I'll cover you until you get out.

The Virgins have as tight gun-control enforcement as practically any place in the U.S., but the gun population has soared in the last two years. Says Attorney General Ronald Tonkin: "I don't think there is an unarmed house

in St. Croix now.

Lax. The continentals claim that a large part of the problem can be traced to lax courts and a poor police force, and they seem to have a point. Says Tonkin: "There are 60 to 100 real troublemakers; they're mostly on St. Croix, and we know who they are." Yet virtually nothing is done about them. Of 933 misdemeanor cases brought to trial on St. Croix last year, only 33 resulted in jail sentences. All five of the black youths charged with the massacre at Laurance and David Rockefeller's Fountain Vallev Golf Course had had previous arrests and convictions and were either out on skipped bail, light bail or their own recognizance.

Criminals are dealt with so lightly here that one New York accountant was moved to remark, "You get one hanging judge down here and that will clear up the problem." Hardly, but then a two lands the problem. Hardly, but then a twe Islanders of for bureaucratic jobs rather than manual labor (that is done largely by "bonded" blacks from other islands), virtually ever ("riminal seems to have a relative in a government to have a relative in a government is ing found out, arrested or held for any length of time."

Sidney Lee, real estate investor and president of the St. Croix Rotary Club, believes that the murders will lead to a tightening of police and law enforcement. "I'd say things are safer now. I advise all my friends who call from the States to come anyway."

Indeed, the average tourist sees life of the new violence. This is still not a place where the fear is outwardly visible, where pedestrians always look over their shoulders and where guns can be seen all round. The tension is more felt than seen. It is an attouch some content of the stories of Joseph Courad I was the stories of Joseph Courad I was the stories of Joseph Courad I was the stories of Joseph Courad that the stories of Joseph Courad that the stories of Joseph Courad I was the stories of Joseph Courad the stories of Joseph Courad that the stories of Joseph Courad the stories of Joseph Courad I was the stories of Joseph Courad I



TARPAPER SHANTY ON ST. THOMAS
The roots are depressingly familiar.

TERRORISM

Europe's Black September

EUROPEANS last week were only too well aware that they were now in the front lines of a new war of terror be-tween Israelis and Palestinians. Israel's intelligence service warned that Black September—the Arab terrorist group responsible for the murder of eleven Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich-planned at least ten new operations in the Middle East and Europe. In Brussels, SHAPE headquarters similarly told Europeans to expect more terror. What could be done about it? Not much; the enemy was within.

West Germany's attempts last week

weapons and parts of 50 more. Other Arab activists conduct routine intelligence activities, such as tracking Israeli delegations and logging the movements of Israeli planes. El Al crews report that since the beginning of the year, they have been followed during almost every European stopover from the time they leave the airport on arrival until they take off again.

Another center for Arab terrorism is Italy, as evidenced by the number of Arab hijackings that have started at Rome's Fiumicino Airport. The terrorists' life in Italy is made relatively easy sumably because Arab terrorists do not wish to embarrass a government that is supplying jet fighters to Libya.

In an interview with TIME Correondent James Bell in Beirut, a young Palestinian described the range of his organization's activities in Europe. "We are everywhere now. We are all over Western Europe, and there are many Palestinians among the 12,000 Arab students in the U.S. We have our own businesses, like the Diplomat nightclub in Rome, which the authorities closed last April. But there are a lot more. There are travel agencies that can arrange things. There are laundries and grocery stores. But of course these businesses are not solely businesses. They are also collection agencies, mail drops, meeting places, points of contact.

Arabs have also turned skyjacking



PALESTINIAN DEMONSTRATION IN ROME



WEST GERMANS PROTESTING MUNICH MURDERS More terrorism was expected, but not much could be done because the enemy was within.

to guard against terrorists served to illustrate the problem. Airport authorities scrutinized every arriving Arab and turned dozens of them back. Bonn's Interior Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, called a meeting of state ministers, who agreed on a plan to require visas of all arriving Arabs, to run security checks on those already in the country, to investigate all militant organizations, and to strengthen security at airports, embassies and office buildings.

The West German security measures, sensible as they were, provided no real deterrence. Nor will a special antiterrorist police unit that Bonn plans to organize. There are just too many potential terrorists. West Germany has an Arab population of more than 55,000 (including at least 6,000 Palestinians). Authorities know of the existence of six secret political organizations and perhaps 100 subsidiary groups. Some Arabs are directly involved in

violence. The home of an Iragi arrested last month in Cologne contained 49 by the fact that the government is determined to remain on good terms with the Arab states, and extreme leftist Italian groups provide hospitality and support. After explosions at Trieste last month destroyed four oil-storage tanks and 140,000 tons of oil. Black September immediately claimed credit; some observers believe, however, that the work was really done by Italian anarchists to whom the Arab group merely loaned the use of its name.

The Munich raid was only the most dramatic example of Arab terrorism in Europe. There were assassination attempts in London last year on a Jordanian ambassador and an Iraqi ex-Premier. In The Netherlands, the parents-in-law of Andre Spitzer, one of the Olympians slain at Munich, received a stream of telephone calls threatening the lives of Spitzer's widow and baby daughter. Eventually, Israeli security agents had to help the Spitzers leave the country secretly. Only France seems to have been spared such incidents, pre-

into a highly profitable enterprise. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine extorted \$5,000,000 from Lufthansa last February. The Black September movement may have got a cut of that, as well as a piece of the \$445,000 stolen from the Beirut branch of the Royal Bank of Canada last month

In all their activities in Europe, the terrorists have access to Arab business offices as well as embassies and consulates, which often provide money, or even a quick change in passports. The Algerian, Iraqi, Egyptian and South Yemenite embassies are said to be especially helpful; the Libyans are also cooperative, particularly at their consulate in Geneva. "So," says one Palestinian, "even if they were to close all of Al-Fatah's 23 branches in Germany, we'd get along.

Until those sources of support are dried up, ordinary police measures will likely prove ineffective against the Black September terrorists. Yet the world community is only beginning to

THE WORLD

put its diplomatic defenses in order. European Foreign Ministers meeting in Rome last week agreed to put terrorism on the agenda of the Common Market summit scheduled for October. In Washington, the White House turned the task of coordinating a global war on terrorism over to the State Department, which planned to mount a campaign against terrorism at the United Nations General Assembly session that begins this week. But considering the Assembly's past record on the Middle East, any world war on terrorism is likely to be frustrating, danger-fraught and, quite possibly, never-ending.

. . . The Arabs, of course, are not the only terrorists who have found skyjacking profitable. Last week three Croatian nationalists-all members of the neofascist, anti-Tito Ustaše movement -pulled out guns during the flight of an SAS DC-9 from Göteborg to Stockholm and forced the pilot to land at Malmö. They threatened "a new Mu-nich tragedy" unless the Swedes gave them \$105,000 in ransom and released seven convicted Croatian terrorists from prison. When the government complied, the gunmen freed the 86 passengers aboard and, with six of the seven released terrorists (one refused to go with them and was returned to prison). flew south to Madrid. The Croatians, who would not find many countries willing to welcome them, surrendered when Spanish authorities refused to provide amnesty-or fuel to fly elsewhere.

MIDDLE FAST

Israel's New War

Israel last week declared a new war on the Arabs. It will be fought on a "farflung, dangerous and vital front line. Premier Golda Meir grimly told the Knesset, "with all the assiduity and skill of which our people are capable." Thus last week, in the aftermath of the Munich murders, the Israeli government vowed to carry the war of terrorism back to the Arabs-guerrillas and host countries alike-and to strike at times and places of Israel's own choosing

The Israeli air force had already exacted a savage revenge for the murders, sweeping over Lebanon and Syria in ten raids on suspected guerrilla hideouts including the Syrian village of Al Hammeh and killing around 200 people, most of them civilians. Now, as defense officials explained after the Premier's speech. Israel intends systematically to attack the fedayeen and installations in the countries that harbor them. For instance, Israeli planes may attack not only guerrilla headquarters and training camps if they find them in Syria, Iraq, Libya or Egypt, but facilities belonging to the host country as well. At week's end an Israeli armored force, supported by jets, attacked several villages in southern Lebanon.

Israel may also adopt some of the terrorists' own methods, taking the initiative against guerrilla cells in Europe and elsewhere. It is a form of warfare that is hardly new to Israelis. In the early 1950s, a special commando unit known as "101" carried out bloody raids into Egypt and Jordan. Israeli agents have also been sent abroad to kill Arab intelligence men, kidnap former Nazis such as Adolf Fichmann and in 1962-63 to assassinate German rocket engineers working for Egypt.

One casualty of the new war may be Israel's longstanding aversion to the death penalty. That policy served the country well when fedayeen crossed over from Jordan or Lebanon: once cornered, they usually surrendered, knowing that the worst that could happen to them would be life imprisonment. Now several members of the Knesset suggested that fedaveen should be sentenced to death, then held indefinitely in case of another Munich. If terrorists killed Jewish hostages, the Arab prisoners would be summarily executed.

GOLDA MEIR ADDRESSING KNESSET



Israel's Arab neighbors waited for the offensive with mixed apprehension and truculence. The Palestinian commandos took Mrs. Meir's speech as a challenge and warned that they would fight back; at week's end two Israeli soldiers were killed on the slopes of Mt. Hermon by guerrillas who had infiltrated over the border from Lebanon, Israeli troops also discovered mines laid near the Syrian border and reported they had traced guerrilla tracks back into Syria. In Damascus, the Syrian government openly admitted that it has been urging the fedayeen to action since the Israeli air raids on Syria two weeks ago. Said a government source: "We are even reproaching the commandos for not being more active against Israel.

Innocent Lives. At the United Na-

tions, Secretary-General Kurt Wald-

heim promised to put terrorism "and

other forms of violence, which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms" on the agenda of the General Assembly when it convenes this week. That hardly promises to solve the problem. When the Munich murders and Israel's reprisal raids came before the Security Council last week, the resulting resolution was so one-sided-condemning military action without mentioning terrorism-that U.S. Representative George Bush exercised the U.S.'s second veto in history against it.* Israelis

welcomed that veto as a "historic" gesture of support; Arabs condemned the U.S. action as sanctioning more Israeli bombing raids. The new fury on both sides dimmed what had been the brightest hope for peace in the Middle East since 1967. In July Egypt's President Anwar Sadat expelled his army's Soviet advisers, in

effect ending any hope of retaking by *On March 17, 1970, the U.S. and Britain both vetoed a resolution calling for the isolation of Rhodesia and condemning Britain for not using force against Rhodesia's white government.

RUINS IN THE SYRIAN VILLAGE OF AL HAMMEH FOLLOWING ISRAELI RAID





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King Size and 100 mm: 19 mg, "tar", 1.3 mg, nicotine; av, per cigarette, FTC Report April 72 force the territory that Israel has occupied since 1967. In turn, Israel made a secret peace proposal (TIME, Sept. II), offering to give back more than two-thirds of the Sinai peninsula. Munich changed all that, silencing doves on both sides, at least for the time being nebugal Egyptian diplomats said principal to the property of the sides o

Still, any mood of accommodation on Egypt's part is not likely to survive an Israeli offensive against its neighbors, or even against the fedayene, who remain popular in Cairo. Similarly, Arab terrorism will only increase the determination of Israeli hard-linens to hold onto the captured territories. Thus the new war will only entrench the territories of the control of the capture of the control of the capture of the captu

SOVIET UNION

Ransom for Soviet Jews?

As Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger returned from Moscow last week with a massive U.S.-Soviet trade deal virtually sewed up, a concerted move was under way in Congress to block the legislation required to implement it. The reason: a new Soviet decree that requires Soviet Jews to pay exorbitant exit fees in order to emigrate to Israel. According to many irate Congressmen, the levies, which Russian Jews cannot afford to pay, constitute a Soviet stratagem to extract ransom money from Western, notably American Jewry. That now appears to be a miscalculation on Moscow's part, and one that could cost the Soviet dear

The reason is that any trade deal granting Russia most-favored-nation status will require congressional consent. As Senator Abraham Ribicoff, who heads the hardening congressional

opposition to expand trade with the Soviets, said last week, "1d on ot see how any Senator or Congressman could vote any Senator or Congressman could vote viet Union at a time when the Russians are trading in human lives. The ransoming of Soviet Jews is one Soviet export all decent men must absolutely refuse and the source of the source of the source of the unpaltable regimes is no novelly in the unpaltable regimes is no novelly in the U.S., continued negotiations for trade with Russia in an election year might well cost Nixon votes among America's well cost Nixon votes among America's

Illegal Levies. The new levies.

which have provoked worldwide protest, are based on the reasoning that would-be emigrants must pay for the free higher education they have received from the state. "We are not in the business of training engineers for Israel," explained one Soviet official. But Jewish activists in Russia characterized the education levies as both punitive and illegal. Since the levies range from 4.800 rubles for a teachers-college education to 21,000 rubles for a Ph.D., and the average university graduate earns from 120 to 150 rubles a month, one Jewish scientist in Moscow observed that it would take him 200 years to accumulate the money. The Soviets admit that university graduates repay the expense of their education by their labor within four or five years.

Civil Rights Leader Valery Chaltide argues that the law violates Article 121 of the Soviet constitution, which can be a constitution with no strings attached. He also points out that the levies have reduced some fews to an illegal condition of "debt bondage," or permanent peonage. The world-famous Soviet electrochemist, Benjamin Levieh, puts it more succinetty: "The levies may create a new category—the slaves of the 20th century."

In Moscow and other Soviet cities with large Jewish communities, the education tax has created a mood of hopelessness and panic, compounded by the arrest of about 50 Jewish leaders and a spate of anti-Semitic articles in the Soviet press. The hopes inspired by the departure of 40,000 Soviet Jews for Israel in the past three years have been replaced by fear that the exodus will now come to a virtual halt. Nearly half a million Russian Jews may be stranded without jobs, since they are usually fired when they apply to leave the country. While the Israeli government knows of only 80,000 Jews still seeking visas, Jewish leaders in Moscow believe that the figure is closer to 130,000 applications for entire families, bringing the total to some 450,000 people. Desperate applicants for exit permits are being told by Soviet officials: "Get your 'relatives' abroad to pay your education fees." If their levies, which cost 35% more when paid in dollars, are met in the West, it could cost the world Jew-

ish community well over \$500 million. International Jewish leaders, meeting in emergency session in London earing in the more of the more party of a moson, rejecting "the party of the moson, rejecting "the party of the moson, rejecting "the initial chattes that can be bought and sold." The Israell Parliament called the testes "an insult to humanity." In Russia, too, Jewish leaders are determined that not ransom shall be paid, hoping that LSA trade boycust of the U.S.S.K. strade boycust of the U.S.K. strade boycust of the U.S.S.K. strade boycust of the U.S.K. strade boycust of the U.S

MEXICO

The Narcotics War of Nuevo Laredo

One evening three weeks ago. Auvastaking with a young customer in front of his home in Nuevo Laredo, just across the Rio Grande from Laredo, just across the Rio Grande from Laredo, for the August across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Mistang cruised past, and a gumman it is represented to the control of the

He was the 86th person to die in 22 months of a vicious drug war that has engulfed Nuevo Laredo. The sprawling Mexican border town (pop. 160,000) has become the principal point for smuggling into the U.S. Mexican marijuana, South American cocaine and European heroin funneled flivenigh Latteropean heroin funneled flivenigh Latteropean heroin funneled flivenigh Latteropean heroin funneled flivenigh Latteropean heroin funneled flivenigh Nuevo Laredo to U.S. buvers each week.

Anyone who has tried to muscle in on the established traffickers, or avoid paying the 50% cut demanded by lo-



"Oh, he's an intellectual with a doctoral degree-mark him \$37,500."





BODY OF REFUGIO REYES PRUNEDA

gunned down Chicago-style, by oldlashioned 45-cal. tommy guns fired from moving cars.

The drug war began bizarrely when 31-year-old Refugio Reyes Pruneda gunned down a Mexican federal police agent and his aide in a Nuevo Laredo restaurant. Simona Pruneda de Reyes, the 72-year-old matriarch of the clan reacted sharply to the unwanted publicity: with the help of another son, she tied Refugio's arms and legs to stakes

driven into the earth of their farmyard, then left him there for two days in temperatures that often rose above 100° F A month later, Refugio was found with 30 bullets in his body. An ex-paratrooper from Tennessee, who was pushing narcotics in Nuevo Laredo, was suspected of the killing and dispatched with the mathematical precision that has become a trademark of the war, and particularly of the Reyes Pruneda gang. For Refugio's 30 bullets, he received 90 His companion, a U.S. Army deserter who was only interested in buying a pound of pot, was found alongside the Tennessean with 60 bullets in his body.

bushes near the Rio Grande. He had been decapitated with a machete. Rival drug dealers are not the only victims. On one occasion last June, gumen crept into a customs official's home and asked his small daughter to identify her father. She did—and watched in horror as he was shot 15 times.

In another grisly episode, an independent dealer was found in a clump of

Local police, with fewer men, cars and guns than the gangs, have been unable to stop the killings. But the federal government frequently strikes back. Last May a tough police comandante named Everardo Perales Ríos was sent to clean up Nuevo Laredo. In six weeks,

Perales collected three tons of marijuana, two pounds of heroin and quantities of cocaine and raw opium—more drugs than local police had confiscated in 20 years. Unfortunately, Perales' success was his undoing. The gangs put a \$5,000 contract on his head.

Shortly after Perales left Nuevo Laredo's Federal Building in a borrowed car one evening in July, gummen in a red Mustang pulled up alongside and shot him. Perales' replacement, who also has a contract out on him, is taking no chances. He is attended by a social of federal bodyguards. A special federal investigator looking into the king ings sleeps across the border in Laredo,

Clean People. One prominent Nuevo Laredo citizen, rumored to be altogether too close to the gangs, is Francisco Javier Bernal López, a mustachioed attorney who used to make his living from the quickie-Mexican-divorce trade, which was stopped when the law was changed in 1970. Bernal denies that he is in fact El Padrino (the Godfather): "I don't have a gang," he told TIME Correspondent Bernard Diederich last week. "How am I going to order killings? My clients consult, but that is legal." His clients include the Reves Pruneda family, whose forces are supplemented by hired gunmen. Says Bernal: "This town is in the hands of two or three people. I can't mention any names. They are civic leaders. They are clean people at this moment, but they have killed. They have smuggled.

Many of the Reyes Pruneda gangsters are believed to be hiding in the hill country not far from Monterrey. Nonetheless there is little sign of a letup in the killings. Just eight weeks ago, for instance, a Mexican customs official seized a trailer van full of household appliances and color television sets that had been stolen in the U.S. and

were being smuggled into Mexico—a lucrative return cargo for the men who smuggle drugs the other way. The customs official made the mistake of allowing the local newspaper to run his photograph. Two days later he was machine-gunned to death while driving home from work.

UGANDA

God Help the People

Uganda's President Idi ("Big Daddy") Amin has established himself before the world as an ignorant, cruel and megalomaniacal despot. Last week, as his pronouncements grew wilder and wilder, East Africans were beginning to wonder whether Amin was not merely out of his depth in the job, but out of his mind as well. Items:

• He inspected Uganda's military bases seeking possible sites for transit camps for the 40,000 to \$5,000 Asians of British citizenship whom he has ordered expelled by Nov. 7. Amin accuss the British governow overhers quickly enough, but the real bottleneck is hown governmen—which, as of last week, had issued exit permits for only only one of the control of the

plotting to assassinate him, and put under surveillance all 7,000 Britons living in Uganda. He also charged that Britain was planning a "land, sea and air invasion" of Uganda. When it was pointed out that landlocked Uganda is miles from any ocean, Amin belittled British

UGANDA'S PRESIDENT IDI AMIN



Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglashome for betraying his "ignorance about Africa" by plotting a naval attack in the first place. He greeted the newly arrived Canadian High Commissioner in Kampala, William Olivier, by asking him when Canada intended to throw out the Queen and install a Canadian as head of state. Replied a started Olivier: "I am not a prophet."

▶ In a cable to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Amin declared that Hitler had been right about the Jews because "the Israelis are not working in the interests of the people of the world, and that is why they burned the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany." He once admired the Israelis. Only a year ago, while visiting Jerusalem, the Moslem Amin had asked the Israeli air force to fly him to Mecca. Since then, however, after receiving a promise of aid from Libya's Muammar Gaddafi, he has expelled all Israelis from Uganda, including military advisers that had helped train the Ugandan army, Amin's power base. Now he de-manded that all Israelis, like the Ugandan Asians, be resettled in Britain

To Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who has opposed Amin from the beginning, Amin sent an incoherent telegram: "I want to assure you that I love you very much and if you had been a woman I would have considered marrying you." Nyerere did not reply. Neighboring Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta watched Amin's wild career in silent horror. Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda condemned Amin's actions as "terrible, abominable, shame-Added the Times of Zambia: "Only in the befuddled mind of a punch-drunk ex-boxer could the fact be disputed that his operations against the Asians are giving Africa a bad name. God help the people of Uganda.

AUSTRALIA

King of the Cocos

The Cocos Islands, a glistering coral archipelago, lie midway between Australia and Ceylon in the Indian Ocean. The main island, with a population of 500, has been ruled more or to the past like a feedal fieldom for the past like a ceptain named John for the past like settled in the coopuragrowing Islands in 1827, imported Malay worker from Java to harvest the Malay worker from Java to harvest the son obtained a grant in perpetuity to the islands from Queen Victoria.

Now the Cocos Islands have posed a troubling question for Australia: whether or not to impose the benefits —and the ills—of civilization on the islanders. Britain ceded sovereignty over the islands to Australia in 1955, and Canberra simply assumed that the Malays were content with Clunies-Ross rule. No one knew for sure, of course;

the present ruler, John Clunies-Ross, a fifth generation descendant of the is-lands original settler, forbade the Australian administrator to set foot on rule and the set of th

The Australian government sent an investigator to the Cocos, but his report was kept secret until last month, when it suddenly suffected as a political issue. The report compares the Malay work- sto slaves of a benevolent plantation owner in the pre-Civil War U.S. South, "Allbough this appear happy and con-Allbough this appear happy and con-Civil War U.S. South with the Compared to the Compared

(about \$2) in plastic tokens redeemable only at Clunies-Ross's own store. Clunies-Ross, 43, is depicted as something of a bizarre character who strides around the island barefoot with a Scottish dagger in his belt.

Reporters who flew to the Cocos Islands found the feudalism real enough. On Saturday mornings, for instance, Clunies-Ross meets with six Malay headmen to dispense whatever justice is called for (the most common sentence is two weeks' work without pay). "We have no need of courts as you know them. he told newsmen. "Crime is hardly a problem. In fact, last year we had two thefts, which took up only 45 minutes of our time

In addition to his own system of unwritten laws, Clunies-Ross has devised a social welfare program that includes optional retirement with pension at 60, free health care and housing. Most families have two boats, one for

fishing and one for leisure. Education is voluntary, but "school days may end abruptly," notes Clunies-Ross. "Anyone who doesn't respond or is lard, usus asked." Children go to work at 14, usus ally as apprentices in a trade. Clunies-Ross said that he did not want the Malay children to have an Australian standard of education because it would lead to a brack and the did not want usual standard of education because it would lead to a

To combat the overpopulation that plagued the island in the past, Cluniessos provided free birth control pills starting in 1961, and decreed that families be limited to two children. When couples marry they are given a twobedroom asbestos house. The Clunies-Rosses themselves do not observe such strictures, however; the ruler and his English-born wife Daphne have five children and live in a two-story children and live in a two-story dressed by Malay costumes with hibicus borns in their long black hair.

How do the Malays feel about the arrangement? The only one allowed to speak with reporters was Headman Buyah Bin Amin. "Are we treated like slaves? No, of course not," says Buyah.





CLUNIES-ROSS ON COCOS BEACH
Plastic tokens and a Scottish dagger.

"We are quite happy here, although a few of the younger ones are not satisfied with what they get."

The Australian government, meanwhile, was not quite sure what to about the Cocos. As the Melbourne Age observed. There will andoubtedly observed. There will andoubtedly leave all this alone; that the last thing a peaceful and happy people deserves is the dublous benefits of our civilization. However the situation is not that simple. The islands cannot be left in the past and their future cannot be planned on the assumption that Clunies-

THE WORLD

Ross rule will always be benevolent." Since Australia is responsible under the United Nations charter for the administration of the island, it cannot allow the Malays to continue without the rights of citizenship and the protection of its laws. Last week Minister of External Territories Andrew Peacock visited the Cocos. After two days of negotiations with Clunies-Ross, he achieved an agreement, subject to Canberra's approval, under which Clunies-Ross conceded Australian sovereignty and agreed that the island be ruled by an elected chief executive, presumably himself. Included in the agreement were provisions for Australian teachers, an appeals system for major crimes, and transportation to Singapore and Christmas Island. The currency in which the

Malays are paid and their freedom of

talks. ASIA

Haruspeculation

"This must be the most virtuous of all possible conventions," declared Chief Predictor Hachiro Asano as 100 crack fortunetellers from Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and India assembled in Seoul for a three-day meeting that ended last week. Drinking and sex were explicitly barred because, as Asano explained, "We must remain pure" for important responsibilities—that is, agreeing on answers to ten of the world's weightiest questions.

The second International Predictors' Conference, like last year's first such get-together in Tokyo, also gave Asia's various astrologers, palmists, bamboo-stick readers and other diviners a chance to understand one another at last. "Fortunetellers are like physicians," Asano explained to TIME



And an auspicious space.

Correspondent S. Chang, "You might specialize in one branch, but you don't qualify as a professional unless you have a working knowledge of them all." Fortunetelling in fact is one of the more respected professions in Asia. Practitioners make up to \$1,000 a month in Japan, and \$500 in South Korea, for giving business advice, tips on the stock market and horse races or suggestions on marital problems

In Seoul each haruspex plied his specialty. There were no packs of cards to read ("That seems awfully amateurish to us," said Asano) or crystal balls "That's a fake"). Instead, the astrologers cast horoscopes, the bamboo-stick men studied hoigaku, the science of directions. Asano's specialty is physiognomy or face reading (he is the author of the Japanese bestseller Faces Never Tell a Lie). Consulting recent photographs of President Nixon he found that the space between eyes and eyebrows

had grown auspiciously longer; meanwhile, once cold eyes had assumed remarkable warmth. George McGovern's mouth, however, was a disaster-too weak and narrow for a winner. Asano reconfirmed his diagnosis with palmistry. Sure enough, enlarged photos of the Nixon hands showed an unmistakably straighter head line, which begins between the thumb and index finger and runs across the palm.

On the convention's last working afternoon the group assembled at Seoul's Academy House to compare forecasts. 'We searched our souls while we worked, softly talked to ourselves and often felt the weight of the world heavily on our shoulders," said Asano. "We hold ourselves collectively responsible for the outcome of all predictions." All 100 agreed unanimously that:

Nixon will win the 1972 presidential election with 50% of the popular

▶ The Democrats will win the presidency in 1976

▶ Divided countries like Germany, Korea and Viet Nam will be reunified within ten years.

▶ Talks between North and South Korea on the reunion of separated families will be successfully concluded by

▶ In that year there will be a calamitous series of natural disasters in

▶ In 1984 there will be a great flood in Eastern Europe that will claim thou-

sands of lives ▶ By the end of the 1980s a "spiritually oriented age will replace the present materialistically oriented age."

▶ The United Nations will continue to go from one crisis to another "for the predictable future.

► Around the year 2020 a holy man comparable to Jesus Christ will emerge

somewhere in Asia, possibly in Korea. ▶ There will be no third world war.

Ching: A View from the Center of the Earth

DURING China's long years of isolation, her diplomats and officials raised inscrutability to an art, hardly ever wavering from the approved line of Maoist rhetoric and propaganda. Even in today's more relaxed and affable atmosphere, China's leaders seldom give outsiders any real insight into how they look at their world and that of the West. Some unusual glimpses, however, were recently accorded TIME's Canadian National Correspondent James Wilde, who accompanied a trade and diplomatic delegation from Ottawa on a ten-day tour of China. During an evening of conversation at a restaurant overlooking Peking's Shi Cha Hai lake, a highranking official and party member who asked to remain anonymous talked at length and with uncommon frankness to Wilde, Excerpts:

"Basically we Chinese don't hate the Americans. We just hate everyone, and Westerners like Marco Polo were more objects of curiosity than people we could take seriously. I still say China is the center of the earth and in ten years' time, the gods being willing, we will be even more united and developed than ever before. At the moment, China is beginning to change from a colony of blue ants to a more sophisticated and worldly nation. But, and I say this being well into my cups, paradise can be very boring. Jesus Christ or even his Father could visit China and be amazed at the transformation that we have made, but I am absolutely certain they wouldn't want to live here

We Chinese have never fallen into the pitfalls of a monotheistic religion. If there were only one god, then one's chances of getting into paradise would be very slim. So we have deities who cover every eventuality whom we placate annually, all of them endowed with one or more of our human faults; therefore, we are well covered because surely one of the gods will have pity on us and let us into heaven.

"You must remember that our army is really an armed political force. It is not the type of army you have in the United States or Great Britain. You will find that every 'most responsible person' is usually a military man, whether he be in the factory, commune or civil service. My great fear is not that we're going to take the course that you Westerners are so frightened of-expansion in Asia. What we're afraid of is that this temporary lull in the Cultural Revolution may end and we will become victims of a new Cultural Revolution and the puritanism it produces."





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'72 Marquis like the one
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SOUTH VIET NAM

The Citadel Recaptured

Quang Tri city, the only provincial capital in South Viet Nam to fall to the North Vietnames, has stood as a humiliating symbol of defeat to Saigon since it was captured last May, On June 19, President Rguyen Van Thieu promised that Saigon's troops would devote henext three months to "kicking the Communists out of South Viet Nam forever." Ten days later, Saigon launched a 20,000-man counteroffensive. Its main object. Quang Tri city.

The battle for Quang Tri turned into one of the longest and bloodiest of the war. Last week, after two battalions of South Vietnamese marines scrambled over the nearly demolished battlements of the citadel, the Saigon government announced that Quang Tri had at last

It was a costly victory. The number of Communist losses is not known, but it is high. By conservative estimates, the South Victnamese suffered 1,000 casualties a week in the Quang Tri fighting alone. The city, uncroever, is still an easy target for NVA guns hidden in the near-by mountains, and it was not certain whether Saigon's forces could hold the citadel—or will even try.

The capture of Quang Tri will give Salgon a much-needed psychological boost. But it by no means accomplishes Thieu's announced aim. U.S. General Frederick Weyand was reported to have estimated last week. that the Communists hold roughly half of South Viet Mann. Beyond that, the battle for Quang Tri raises grave questions once again about the basic strategy of Thieu's South Vietnamene troops to costly service to the control of the control

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

War Games

As they do every year at this time, the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers last week were playing war games in Europe Fully 100,000 troops engaged in a giant maneuver called Shadel T_c, whad a Communist counterattack. Mean-while, NATO assembled 64,000 men, 300 warships and 700 aircraft off the coast of Europe, from Portugal to Norway, for its own games, dubbed Strong war, for its own games, dubbed Strong strate NATO's efficiency in coming to the did of an ally invaded by Communist

Both sides could also read political meaning into the games. The Warsaw Pact exercise was held in Czechoslovakia, which was invaded by the Soviets in 1968; if anyone had any doubts, Shield '72 made the point that the Soviets were prepared to do the same again if a satellite got out of line. NATO's exercise could reassure the Norwegians that they can vote in favor of joining the Common Market during their referendum this month, despite the disapproval of the Soviet Union, whose navy is beginning to dominate the sea approaches to Norway. Or, read another way, both sides were flexing their muscles before settling down to discuss the practicalities of détente: a European Security Conference, and mutual and balanced reduction of forces.

Called Bluff

After a meeting with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt three weeks ago, French President Georges Pompidou was asked whether he thought the proposed "Summit of Ten"—the long-awaited meeting of the six European Economic Community nations, plus the

four candidate countries—would actually be held. Replied Pompidou: "It will be like the Olympics. The final will decide."

Last week the final was in fact held in Rome, where Foreign Ministers of the six member nations plus Britain agreed that the summit should proceed as scheduled on Oct. 19-21. It is billed as a meeting to set guidelines for Europe for the next decade, and will have a full agend a including preparations for a European Security Conference, a Common Market policy toward developing countries and community measures against terrorism.

Even so. last week's agreement represented something of a failure of French diplomacy, in that Paris appeared to bend to the will of its partners instead of the other way around. All summer France had threatened to sabotage the meeting unless—among other things—the Common Market agreed to locate a political secretariat in Paris and to locate a political secretariat in Paris and rest of the world, specifically the U.S. In effect France's partners had now called Paris' bluff—and won.

Non-Returnable Lansky

The decision was a very difficult one for Israel's High Court of Justice. Meyer Lansky, 70, the reputed financial wizard of the U.S. underworld, had been living quietly in Israel for 26 months on a visitor's visa as a "retired businessman," and had applied for Israeli citizenship. Was he entitled to claim automatic citizenship, like every other Jew under the "Law of the Return"? Or should Lansky be excluded under a clause in the law that bars Jews with criminal pasts who would endanger the public welfare? Specifically, should two minor convictions and pending charges of income tax evasion and contempt of court back home be considered a criminal past?

Mare lengthy deliberation the high court's five judge last week unantimously accepted the Israeli government's week that Lansky was a threat. American authorities had accumulated enough evidence to prove Lansky a criminal, the judges ruled, however mine his actual proven crimes. More than that, wrote Chief Judge Shimon Agrant, a Louisville, Ky, native, in the 83-particular, phenomenon of organized crime as it has developed in the US. has not yet struck root here in Israel. Heaven forbid that we should encour-

age opening a door for it."

Lansky, whose U.S. passport was revoked after he left the country in 1970, will receive a laussez-passer from Israel, and reasonable time to find some other country to take him in (U.S. charges against him are not covered under extradition treaties with Israel). If he lingers on, said a government spokes—and asked to choose a filtent—e airport and asked to choose a filtent—entry of the contraction o



SOUTH VIETNAMESE MARINES EVACUATE WOUNDED COMRADE FROM QUANG TRI

"Bye-bye, I'm free, free as a bird. I'm going to have a ball in New York. said Martha Mitchell to Washington Post Columnist Maxine Cheshire as she packed up to leave the capital for good. After several months of unaccustomed silence, the chatty wife of the former Attorney General wanted to clear up some unfinished business. For one thing, "I want to be sure my side is revealed in that people know I'm not sitting here a mental case or an alcoholic," she told another reporter. Martha also wanted to identify the brute who had ripped the phone from the wall of her California hotel room last June just as she started to answer a question about the Watergate bugging. He was Steve King, her bodyguard, she said. Since then King has been promoted to security director of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. All this was so fascinating that Cheshire went back to the Mitchells' apartment for a second interview the next day. She found the apartment guarded by a burly man who told her, "You can't talk to anybody." Seeing Martha on the stairs, Maxine asked: "Why won't you talk to me?" Looking harassed, Martha replied, "I can't, honey. I just can't."

"I always wanted a real training camp in the mountains," said Mwhommod Ali, "Real logs, hard beds, coal stoves." Ali already has two log cabins and a gym at Deer Lake, Pa, ic p plans and a gym at Deer Lake, Pa, ic p plans enough additional cabins and mobile homes to sleep 20 people, including his wife, one son and three daughters. Ali figures such sylvan simplicity is worth the \$150,000 it will eventually cost. So

MUHAMMAD ALI & DAUGHTER MARYUM



far, the 30-year-old ex-heavyweight champion can afford it—this week's Madison Square Garden bout with Floyd Potterson guarantees him \$250,-000—but after that. Ali plans to go easy on the spending. "I'm going to make my wife make her own clothes. Man, if I don't watch it, I'll be broke. I don't want my kids to end up being waitresses."

There happens to be a pool table in the White House, but Julie Mison Eisenhower has never used it. Still, Julie didn't hesitate when, wisting a home for senior citizens in a Cleveland suburh, she saw a pool table. She chalked up, promptly missed two shots in a row. Later, at a speech to a Kiwanis women's meeting in Columbus, Julie offered to but her life for the line for Dad and



JULIE NIXON EISENHOWER
A life on the line.

country. Asked if she would be "willing to die for the Thieu regime" in South Viet Nam, Julie answered, "Yes, I would," and went on to defend the President's policy of gradual withdrawal.

In Concord, Mass., Jacqueline Ona sis took daughter Caroline Kennedy, 14, to begin classes as a sophomore at coeducational Concord Academy (annual fee for boarders: \$4,100). While photographers clicked away, Caroline and a friend strolled around the campus, sipping soft drinks. Back in Athens, meanwhile, her stepfather Aristotle Onassis played host at a roistering party for his son Alexander, 24. Actress Elsa Martinelli, Odile Rodin (widow of Porfirio Rubirosa) and four other intimate chums. The evening ended in a tumultuous traditional session of plate smashing on the dance floor of the Neraida nightclub. "I lost count of the plates." said a witness, "but it must have been



CAROLINE KENNEDY & FRIEND A coed in Concord.

an Olympic record." Theoretically, the shattered plates could get Onassis six months in jail: the Greek government outlawed the custom in 1969, and Attorney Nikolaos Galeadis promptly filed a complaint against Onassis. "The law is the law and is the same for everyone," snapped Galeadis.

After 20 or so years abroad, Monor Magnate J. Poul Gesty wants to go home." I plan to move back to the Unitof States for good in about two or three distates for good in about two or three downs homes in Naples and Palo, Italy, and Maibu, Calif., where he will live when he returns. "Ill probably make a when he returns." I'll probably make a duction of the property of the property with the property of the property of the While visiting. Getty plans to look over an art museum he is building on his property in Maibu, and check out a clutch of buildings in which he has a clutch of buildings in which he has "I admit it," said the '19-year-old Getty. 'I'm getting homesick."

Richard M. Nixon in the middle of a hair-pulling match? Well, almost. After paying a surprise visit to his Washington campaign headquarters, the President suddenly popped in on the Hearst Newspapers bureau on the same floor. Columnist Marianne Means took advantage of the moment to ask a blunt question: "Can you promise me personally that you will never propose any federal tax increases while you are in the White House?" Just as the President answered 'Absolutely," Marianne felt "three good strong tugs" at her shoulder-length blonde hair. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, who was standing behind her, had chosen a new way to cut off unwanted questions. Marianne decided not to fight back. "His own hair is too short to tug properly, and a kick in the shins would not have been ladylike," she said.

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MOURNERS AT MEMORIAL TO HOSTAGES

THE LAW

A Year Ago at Attica

The fusillade of shotgun pellets and dumdum bullets went on for six minutes. When it was over, 29 inmates and ten guard hostages at the maximum-security prison outside Attica, N.Y., lay dead or dving in the early morning drizzle. Last week, one year after the massacre, a nine-member special commis-sion created by New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller issued its report* on what happened before, during and after the bloodiest prison riot in U.S. history. Headed by N.Y.U. Law Dean Robert B. McKay, the commission interviewed 1,600 inmates, as well as 400 guards and hundreds of state troopers *Published in paperback by Bantam Books; 533 pages; \$2.25.

and National Guardsmen. Among its blunt, plain-spoken conclusions:

• The uprising was not planned in advance. Sealed off in one block of the prison, a small group of rioters exploded in a "spontaneous burst of volent anger" at a guard. When a faulty both on a gair, they suddenly had access to the rest of the prison. "The rebels were part of a new breed of younger, more aware immates, largely black, who came to prison full of deep feelings of alientoneous distributions of the prison of the prison of the prison full of deep feelings of alientoneous distributions."

➤ The four-day negotiations were seriously undercut by numerous mistakes in judgment. The commission did not second-guess Corrections Commis-

sioner Russell Oswald's decision to talk to the prisoners, but it contended that he should not have negotiated with more than 1,200 rioters looking on. Nor should newsmen and TV cameras have been permitted into the yard, thereby giving rioters a national limelight that they were unwilling to relinquish. The 33 "citizen observers"-an unwieldy group including Radical Lawyer William Kunstler and New York Times Columnist Tom Wicker, were too racked with ideological differences" to be much help. The commission agreed that granting total amnesty was impossible, but chided officials for not making sufficiently clear to the rioters that there would be an armed assault if the inmates did not give up their last, unacceptable demands.

* Governor Rockefeller should have gone to Attiea. The gesture might or might not have made a difference, the commission said, but "where state neglect was a major contributing factor to the uprising," the report said, "the Governor should not have committed the state's armed forces without first appearing on the scene and satisfying himself that there was no other alternative."

► The assault was poorly planned, no command structure existed after it began, and excessive firepower led to began, and excessive firepower led to mates. Even though the attack was directed by state troopers, prison guards insecusably were allowed to participate. The troopers were ordered to fite discussive the proposed proposed to the proposed pro

▶ After the riots, nothing was done to prevent reprisals. Inmates were made to run naked through gauntlets of enraged guards, who had "anesthetized

A Reporter Revisits the Scene

TIME's James Willwerth, who covered the riot, returned to assess conditions today. His report:

Ni the surface. Attica has changed. A new superintendent. Ernest L. Montanya, a beely former guard, is trying to make the prison an easier place to do time. The screens in the visiting room are gone, and visitors now include friends and common-law wives. Prison officials still read immates mail, but they have relaxed the censorship of newspapers and magazines. Other improvements include an immate-administration "liaison" committee, a second shower a week, soft drinks and health foods in the commissary, an ortical relation course for new prisoners, the hiring of 21 black and Spanish-speaking guards (total number: 45), one telephone (cl.) a local all-night radio program on cell carphones, more yard time, new green wash-and-wear uniforms and a well-stocked law library.

Yet Attica remains troubled. In the end, the most important aspect of any prison is the relationships between the keepers and the kept. "It's hard doing time here," says Inmate Robert Johnson, 34. "It's the officers' attitude. Hold it up. Slow it down. Constant bickering." Some guards still call black immates 'nigger," and the doctor is accused of mixing arbitrary racial attitudes with his medicine. The food is still bad. At lunch the liver was leathery and the mashed potatoes cold and lumpy. Everyone at the table insisted that conditions are worse now than a year ago.

Officers armed with AR-15 rifles and sniper scopes now stand in towers above the exercise yards. Eighteen alleged leaders of the uprising are still held in an isolated cell block under "protective custody." A sense of tragedy is almost palpable in the dark hallways that spread like lingers through the prison. The gloom is accentuated by the wheezing and clicking of fastes and locks.

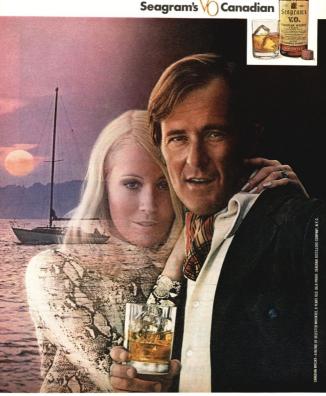
Like most half-century-old prison fortresses, Attica was designed to confine and punish men rather than rehabilitate them. There are few opportunities for vocational training counseling or decuation. In an effort to reduce tension, all correctional officers have lately attended ten hours of "conflict reduction" classes at local colleges. But as Superintendent Montanye sadly observes: "I am unable to point out any real-yl new, progressive programs for the prisoners. And the human situation is abnormal. All we can do is bring tensions down to a level where, maybe, men can live decently."



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Seagram's V





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Good Service ... Another reason why GE is America's #1 major appliance value.

GENERAL & ELECTRIC

THE LAW

their humanity and become righteous vigilantes." Several days after the riot's end, doctors saw evidence of fresh beatings. The commission accused state officials of allowing rumors to spread—and of unconscionable delay in denying the false report that one hostage had been castrated and that others had their throats fatally slashed.

The immediate response to the report was muted. Governor Rockefeller noncommittally thanked the commission for its "monumental job of investigating and reporting" but did not react peace was Russell Gowald, who has written his own book-length account of what happened. Due to be published next month, it makes his case for doing "what I had to do" and argues that the general terms, by a coalition of black and white radicals.

Another account of Attica has been written by Richard Clark, an inmate leader during the rebellion. It provides explicit reportage of what happened in-side convict-held territory and describes convicte 'executions of three flow prisoners. Whether the manuscript will ever be published is problematical. Random House dropped the book after recovery lawyers as well as warnings that the book would almost certainly be used in any state prosecution of froters.

Dread Sound. To aid that prosecution, the state attorney general's office and a grand jury have been conducting their own intensive investigation, but so far they have filed no charges. Two weeks ago, Chief Prosecutor Robert Fischer sought to supplement his information by subpoenaing the McKay commission's confidential records. Announcing that he would fight, the commission's general counsel angrily declared that he had obtained most interviews only by promising that they would not be shown to the prosecutor, an arrangement agreed to by the state.

The McKay commission agreed that conditions at Attica have improved some-a view not shared by current inmates (see box, page 42). But it saw urgent need for greater "freedom for inmates to conduct their own affairs." more community contact so that convict life is not "shrouded from public view," improved status and standards for guards, and less arbitrary parole procedures. The report is pessimistic about long-range reform. "The cycle of misunderstanding, protests and reaction continues." the commissioners said, "and confrontation remains the only language in which inmates feel they can call attention to the system. The possibility that the Attica townspeople will again hear the dread sound of the powerhouse whistle is very real." Moreover, it is not only in upstate New York that such an alarm may be sounded. "Attica," warns the report, "is every prison, and every prison is Attica."

Compulsory Candor

The ad, which ran in the A.M.A. Journal and other professional publications last June, was similar to hundreds of other pitches for drugs. Aimed at the doctors who write prescriptions, Lederle Laboratories' illustrated threepage spread implied, among other things, that Minocin is superior to all other available tetracyclines and effective against a strain of staphylococcus bacteria. Yet a follow-up ad, which ran in the same journals nearly three months later, was strikingly different. It quoted a statement by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that the earlier claims were misleading. It also conceded that Minocin is a tetracycline variation with all the limitations of similar medications, and that tetracyclines are not the first choice in fighting staphvlococcus infections.

Lederle is only one of many established companies to make such a confession. In recent months, for instance. Sandoz Pharmaceuticals has retracted some of its claims for its trademarked tranquilizer Serentil. Marion Laboratories has acknowledged that Triten is chemically similar to at least one antihistamine. Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. has conceded that its Ortho-Novum 1/50-21 contains no less estrogen and is in no way superior to other contraceptives with similar ingredients. All told, 15 companies, including most of the country's major drug manufacturers have publicly admitted errors in advertising 23 out of the thousands of drugs on sale. On 33 other occasions, the pharmaceutical houses have sent out "Dear Doctor" letters to every practicing physician in the country, informing them of misstatements in advertising or other promotional material. Such candor is now compulsory. Under a 1964 law, the FDA adopted various regulations to ensure the accuracy and truthfulness of

Initially the regulations proved hard to enforce as pharmaceutical producers complied slowly, if at all. When the FDA tried criminal and civil litigation, if found that cases took as long as three years to conclude. Wanting faster service, the FDA switched to 'Openies' whose advertising it Openies whose advertising it Openies whose advertising it Openies whose advertising it completely one of the product of

prescription-drug advertising.*

*The Federal Trade Commission, which oversees advertising for nonprescription drugs, recently cited three manufacturers of patented headache remedies for misleading claims. The commission has sought but not yet won their agreement to devote 25% of their advertision budgets for the next two years to remedial ads. nouncement. Of late, this policy has been carried out vigorously.

Drug manufacturers are increasingly unhappy about the FDA approach. With more than 300,000 practicing physicians in the country, the cost of a letter to each can easily exceed \$40,000. In the country of the cost of a letter to each can easily exceed \$40,000. In the company has relied a proper solution of the company has refused an FDA request for recantation. Nor is one likely to, for the alternative could be even more extending the company has relied as the country of the thority—upheld in five cases—to stee thority—upheld in five cases—to stee



VANESSA REDGRAVE AS DYING DUNCAN

The Isadora Syndrome

Dancer Isadora Duncan died as dramatically as she lived, when her long scarf became caught in the wheel of a moving car and strangled her. A one-ina-million fluke? Not quite. Flowing neckwear has been in style recently, and according to an article in the A.M.A. Journal, so have freakish-and often fatal-injuries. In one of eleven cases studied, a teen-age girl suffered severe facial cuts and bruises when her scarf snagged in the wheel of her boy friend's motorcycle. An eleven-year-old boy whose scarf caught in the engine of his snowmobile was saved only by prompt mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Other victims of the Isadora syndrome were even less fortunate. Five of the eleven victims died, but none as gruesomely as a young mother who wore a long scarf on a ski lift. Riding to the top of a mountain, she was yanked from her seat and hanged when her scarf caught on a descending chair.

Intruder from the East

Bordered by quietly elegant homes and supported by a highly exclusive membership, the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, N.Y., is a bastion of bourgeois gentility. Last week its manicured grounds were savaged by an intruder from the socialist East, a lankhaired and slightly mad lieutenant of the Rumanian army named Ilie Nastase, 26. Flying about the grass courts like an impassioned Gypsy dancer, Nastase came from behind to defeat Arthur Ashe of Richmond 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3 and win the U.S. Open championship. His reward: a check for \$25,000 and a stylish Pinto station wagon that should be the talk of Bucharest.

Nastase's mercurial style, on and off the court, has become a topic of controversy in U.S. tennis. "Ille is a heck championship awards ceremony, but added. "When he brushes up on his manners, hell be an even better player." Nastase, standing near by, respondence of the control of the contro

Everyone who plays against Nastase usually is. Early in the match, life began to get on Ashe's nerves by protesting the linesmen's eyesight and judgment with baroque Balkan—and some internationally known—gestures. Irked by a foot-fault call, he dropped his racket in disbelief. Later, convinced that a

DIIMANIA'S IIIE NASTASE



service linesman had robbed him on an out call, Nastase threw a towel toward the official and whacked a ball at him. Such unseemly pique drew boos from the crowd and a rebuke from Ashe, who complained to the umpire.

Default. That was not the first time Nastase has annoyed his fellow touring pros. In Paris last December he used similar anties to needle Cliff Richey into flubbing a match. A month later Nastase ran into an American with a temperament equal to his own: Clark Graebner. The two traded insults, suddenly, Graebner leaped over the net and grabbed Nastase. Order was restored Rumanian then walked off the court and defaulted the match.

While some of Nastase's comrades are less than enthusiastic about his behavior, no one denies his talent, "Ilie's best shot," says Ashe, "is his athletic ability. He's so fast with his feet and hands." Nastase, the son of a bank cashier, began to display that ability at the age of eight on Bucharest's slow clay courts. As his career soared he teamed with glowering Ion Tiriac to make Rumania a formidable threat* in bigleague tennis. Before last week, Nastase was acknowledged as the world's best on clay. His victory over Ashe-coupled with his close battle against U.S. Champion Stan Smith at Wimbledon last July-proves that he is a top contender for the position last held by Rod Laver: the game's premier player on any surface

Flying Fittipaldi

At eight, he was learning to drive by backing the car out of the family garage in São Paulo. He was building and racing go-karts at 15, speedy competition cars by the time he was 20. At 22, he put together \$3,300 and left Brazil for Britain to break into big-time European racing. Today, little more than three years later, Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi is the most successful race-car driver in the world. Last week he wheeled his Lotus around the 3.51-mile track at Monza, Italy, to win both the Formula 1 Italian Grand Prix and 1972's World Championship of Drivers.† At 25, he is the youngest driver ever to earn that title.

In Grand Prix racing, there is a tendency, sometimes justifiable, to credit victory to the car rather than the driver. Fittipaldi has proved that he can win even with autos that lack a racer's edge. Several days before the Monza race. a

*Rumania will meet the U.S. next month in the Davis Cup finals.

†The winner is determined by the total points collected in twelve Grand Prix races. Although two of these races (the Canadian and American) have not yet been held. Fittipaldi already has enough points (61) to clinch the title.



GRAND PRIX KING EMERSON FITTIPALDI Displaying fluid control.

truck carrying his newest Lotus-Ford Formula 1 racer blew a tire and threw the car into a pepper patch and out of the race. Mechanics managed to patch up a leaking gas tank in Fittipaldi's back-up car scant minutes before the race beean.

In the Austrian Grand Prix last month, Fittipaldi, the No. 1 contract driver for the Lotus-Ford team, passed up the group's top car (which had been having steering and transmission problems) for the older back-up model. Though his choice had a balky engine, Fittipaldi won the 198-mile race by 1.18 seconds over Former World Champion Denis Hulme of New Zealand. The Italian triumph was Fittipaldi's fifth Formula 1 Grand Prix victory in ten races this season-a remarkable record for a driver only in his second full Grand Prix season. At that torrid pace, he may well be on his way to winning more Grand Prix races than anyone else in history. Jim Clark, the Scotsman who was killed in a crash in 1969, set the current rec-

Fittipaldi's greatest assets are the fluid control he displays in taking a car through a curve, his ability to spot passing points that other drivers miss and an invincibly steady hand. Referring to the Austrian race, Hulme said: "The only way I could get past was if Emerson made a mistake, and Emerson doesn't make mistakes."

Brazil's new hero comes by his choes profession naturally enough. His father, a former competition driver, is a motor-racing journalist and broadsear. His mother, who named her son after Allah Walde Emenson, his raced sports cars. His older brother Wilson. 28, also the solder brother Wilson. 28, also the solder for the property of t

How to Save the Olympics

The Olympic movement is perhaps the greatest social force in the world. It is a revolt against twentieth century materialism, it is a devotion to the cause and not the reward...It appears as a ray of sunshine through clouds of racial animosity, religious bigotry and political chicanery..

Avery Brundage Honorary president of the International Olympic Committee

RAY of sunshine, Mr. Brundage? In Munich, the Yugoslav water-polo team lost a close contest to the Soviet Union, Displeased by defeat, the Yugoslav sportsmen spat on the Cuban referee and beat the daylights out of his bewildered brother. Pakistan, perennial power in field hockey, was up-set in the Olympic final by West Germany, 1-0. Pakistani fans nearly mobbed the referees, the players ridiculed the awards ceremony and roughed up a doctor at the doping tests, and eleven members of the team were forever banned from Olympic competition. Before the Games began, Black African nations, threatening a boycott, browbeat the I.O.C. into banning white-supremacist Rhodesia from participating. One supporter of the boycott threat was Uganda, which is currently exiling 55,000 of its Asian citizens.

Against this backdrop of political chicanery and racial animosity, in an atmosphere of intrigue and incompetence, the Arab terrorists committed their murderous assault on the Israeli athletes. Yet even apart from the horrifying massacre. the XX Olympiad has to rank as one of the sorriest athletic spectacles in history. True, hundreds of athletes did their human best, breaking dozens of world and Olympic records. Nonetheless, the impact of these extraordinary feats of strength, endurance and grace was marred by the chauvinistic stockpiling of team points, power politics, inept and prejudiced officiating, flagrant commercialism and oleaginous

doses of carnival ballyhoo.

These ills did not originate with the XX Olympiad. Since the Games were revived in 1896, they have too often been used for purposes that stray far from their professed ideal. Adolf Hitler made the 1936 Berlin Games a platform for virulent Nazi propaganda; in 1952 the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. began turning the Olympics into a cold war theater. Since then even the referees, who can do a lot of subjective mischief in judgment events like boxing, have often been chosen more for their ideological loyalty than for their skill. As proved by Munich 1972, the Games have become an extravaganza of hopelessly brobdingnagian proportions: 12,000 athletes from 124 countries competing in nearly 200 events, \$650 million spent by the West German government alone, hucksters from myriad companies plugging their wares as if the Olympiad were a trade fair.

What is to be done about the Games? Can-or should -the Olympics be salvaged before the scheduled 1976 Games in Montreal? Some extremist reformers suggest that both the Winter and Summer Olympics should be canceled entirely, that each event should have its own world championship. This solution is hardly likely, if only because Montreal has been promised an Olympics and the U.S.S.R. is already pressing for Moscow Games in 1980. Others contend that the Olympics would be immeasurably improved by the elimination of "shamateurism"—a portmanteau term designed to describe the practice, common among Iron Curtain and some other countries, of subsidizing their "amateur" athletes as fully as any professionals. Those who favor such government support call for an "open" Olympics in which professional and amateur athletes would compete. much as they do in tennis and golf. Certainly some basic regulations must be updated and simplified. As it stands, the Olympic rulebook reads like a French constitution, and is just about as workable. Whatever man-made foul-ups were involved, hidebound laws and simple legislative misunderstanding contributed to such contretemps as the disqualification of U.S. Swimmer Rick DeMont and his loss of a gold medal and the ludicrous 51-50 Russian victory over the

Americans in the basketball finale.

One sensible step would be simply to cut the Olympics down to governable size. A move is already under way to discard repetitive events in certain sports, notably swimming, where four basic strokes are parlayed into innumerable races. Also, it is not necessary for a nation to field three athletes in every event, as the major powers invariably do; surely, two would be sufficient. Perhaps only the world's 15 best, based on established records, should compete; team sports, such as basketball and soccer, which exacerbate national combativeness, might well be dropped; this alone would represent a giant step back toward the ancient Olympic concept of emphasizing individual performance. One tradition that must go: the constant raising of national banners and blaring of national anthems after each victory; the medals properly belong to individuals, not nations.

A more radical notion, endorsed in principle by Lord Kil-



lanin of Ireland, Brundage's successor as head of the I.O.C., is to continue the Olympic movement without a quadrennial Olympiad. As Lord Killanin points out: "There is too much concentration on the fortnight of the Games rather than on the Olympic movement, which goes on all the time." This is probably the soundest proposal of all. The Games could be spread over a longer period as well as geographically across a nation or even a group of nations. This would lessen the present emphasis on a single spectacle, thus diluting the chauvinism that clearly permeates the Games

No innovation, great or small, is likely to be introduced until the present structure of the I.O.C., a sclerotic congeries of wealthy armchair sportsmen, is revised to include younger men-and women-who are athletes themselves. Time and again in Munich the competitors complained of feeling like pawns in an international power play. They have very nearly become the forgotten factor in an increasingly complex political equation. It was for them and their skills, their devotion to the ideal of pressing their bodies and minds to the outer reaches of human excellence, that the Greeks first created the Games. How much longer will the athletes be willing to sacrifice themselves for such an imbroglio? Indeed, unless the I.O.C. heeds the lessons of Munich, its blazered and cravated members will find themselves in possession of a flickering Olympic torch that no one wants to bear. Mark S. Goodman

COVER STORY

The Team Behind Archie Bunker & Co.

THE Jack Paar Show, 1960: Paar walks off the show because NBC has censored some terrible words he uttered on the air. The words were not really words but initials: W.C., for water closet, the British equivalent of toilet

Petula, 1968: the sponsors, Chrysler Motor Corp., try unsuccessfully to quash a shocking sequence in this Petula Clark special. In the sequence. Petula's white hand rests momentarily on the black arm of Guest Star Harry Belafonte.

The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour, 1969; the brothers, already in jeopardy with CBS for their satirical barbs, lose their show after an allegedly blasphemous guest spot by David Steinberg. The vein in which Steinberg took the Lord's name was comic

Incomplete. That was the way it was on network entertainment shows. Scripts were judged not only by what they said but by what they did not say. Blacks were visible but untouchable, and bathrooms simply did not exist. By and large, any subjects were fair game except those that bore on the reality of viewers' lives. The result was primetime programming that was at once obvious and incomplete, like connect-thedots pictures without the lines drawn in. Reduced to japes about mistaken identities and absentminded fathers losing their car keys, even situation comedies had few situations with which to make comedy.

But no more. TV has embarked on a new era of candor, with all the lines emphatically drawn in. During the season that began last week, programmers will actually be competing with each other to trace the largest number of touchy-and heretofore forbidden -ethnic, sexual and psychological themes. Religious quirks, wife swapping, child abuse, lesbianism, venereal disease-all the old taboos will be toppling. Marcus Welby last week joined the abortion debate with a patient who had not one but two in a single year. An upcoming ABC Movie of the Week will feature Hal Holbrook explaining his homosexuality to his son. Just for laughs, Archie Bunker's daughter will be the victim of an attempted rape.

NBC's The Bold Ones will be getting bolder, mainly by knifing into such delicate surgical issues as embryo transplants and lobotomy. The lobotomy er isode will also depict that rarity on TV medical shows: a crooked doctor. No new adventure hero, it seems, will be admitted to the schedule without an ethnic identity badge. ABC's Kung Fu is a sort of Fugitive foo yung-a Chinese

priest permanently on the lam in the American West of the 1870s, nonviowith the self-defense art of kung fu. The title character of NBC's

Banacek (one of three rotating shows in the NBC MEATHEAD Wednesday Mystery Movie) is not only a rugged insurance sleuth but also a walking lightning rod for Polish

jokes. stifle Indeed, the 20 new series making their bow this fall add up to a veritable pride of prejudices. CBS's Bridget Loves Bernie concerns a well-heeled Catholic girl who falls for a poor Jewish cab driver. In last week's first episode they got married and promptly gave birth to dozens of Jewish-Catholic in-law gags. M*A*S*H, also on CBS, is a surprisingly faithful adaptation of the grim-zany 1970 movie about an Army medical unit in the Korean War. It mixes sex, surgery and insubordination until they are almost indistinguishable (Sur geon to nurse leaning over operating table: "If you don't move, Captain, I'm going to have to cut around your B

The culmination of the whole trend may lie in NBC's The Little People, which is contrived to capitalize on nearly every current vogue. It deals with the adventures of a pediatrician (thus getting into the medical bag) who practices with his rebellious daughter (the generation gap) in Hawaii (ethnic tensions) on patients whose problems go beyond mumps to things like mental re-

tardation (controversial topics). Bolder is not necessarily better. It is just as possible for TV shows to be inane about sex as about fathers losing their car keys. After all, the daytime soap operas have been doing it for years. By the standards of today's movies or cocktail parties, bolder is not even much bolder. Nor are all of the season's shows cultivating a racier-than-thou attitude. The coming months will offer a spate of conventional programming in every cat-

egory (see box, page 55). But on TV, a medium

that magnifies the importance of things even as it shrinks their size, small gains lent but ready to zap troublemakers loom large. Even allowing for a wide margin of shlock in the new

season, some of it will be the shlock of recognition. With gibe at anti-





Semitism here, a humorous insight into sexual hang-ups there, home screen entertainment is beginning to be a little less of a window on a void. It is becoming a little more of a mirror.

Who is behind this transformation on the tube? A new, iconoclastic generation of creative talents? An insurgent band of reformers from outside the wasteland's preserve? Hardly. If any individuals can be said to be the catalysts. they are a pair of tanned and creased Hollywood veterans named Alan ("Bud") Yorkin and Norman Lear

Both are canny professionals who grew up with the medium. Lear served an apprenticeship as a comedy writer in the '50s and '60s with Martin and Lewis, George Gobel, Tennessee Ernie Ford and Andy Williams, among others. Yorkin staged such shows as Martin and Lewis's, Gobel's and Dinah Shore's, later directed specials for Jack Benny and Fred Astaire, Together, as partners in a venture called Tandem Productions.

they revolutionized TV comedy by adapting a British TV hit into All in the Family.

The night Family went on the air in January 1971, a nervous CBS posted extra operators on its switchboard to handle the calls of protest. An outvot-ed censor prepared to say "I told you so," and several programming executives felt premonitions of the guillotine tingling at the backs of their necks. The network did not know whether the show would be a scandal or a flop. It was neither, of course, but instead a piece of instant American folklore.

Archie Bunker burst on-screen snorting and bellowing about "spades' and "spics" and "that tribe." He decried miniskirts, "bleeding heart" churchmen, food he couldn't put ketchup on and sex during daytime hours. He bullied his "dingbat" wife Edith and bemoaned his "weepin' Nellie atheist daughter Gloria. Above all, he clashed with his liberal, long-haired son-in-law Mike Stivic, a "Polack pinko meathead" living in the Bunker household while working his way through college.

No matter that Archie tripped up on his own testiness and lost most of his arguments. He mentioned what had previously been unmentionable on

. As played by Carroll O'Connor, he was daringly, abrasively, yet somehow endearingly funny. With his advent,

mass-media. micro cosm of Middle America took shape, and a new national hero-or was it villain?-was born. It was not long before more than 50 million people were tuning in to Archie's tirades each week, making Family the

highest-rated series on TV Yorkin and Lear repackaged excerpts from Family as an LP album and a book of Bunkerisms. Archie Bunker T shirts and beer mugs appeared. Well before Archie received a vote for the vice presidency at this summer's Democratic Convention, Colum-

nist William S. White revealed that Washington politicos were talking about a "Bunker vote," reflecting a lower-middle-class mood of anger and resentment at a tight economy and loose permissiveness. In the White House, Richard Nixon watched an episode in which Archie's attack on "airy fairies" was blunted by the discovery that one of Archie's pals, an ex-football star, was homosexual. "That was awful," Nixon. "It made a fool out of a good

soon learned what it might have felt like to be Cadmus, the legendary Greek who sowed dragon's teeth only to see them spring up from the ground as armed men fighting each other. From the dragon's teeth of Archie's vocabulary, the

producers reaped a crop of ethnic spokesmen, psychologists and sociologists, all armed with studies and surveys and battling each other over whether Family lampooned bigotry or glorified it. The debate seemed rather top-heavy for such light humor, but that was precisely the issue: whether Family was not all the more dangerous because it made bigotry an occasion for cozy chuckles and portrayed Archie as an overgrown boy, naughty but ultimately harmless.

Laura Z. Hobson, who prodded the public conscience with her 1947 novel about anti-Semitism, Gentlemen's Agreement, complained that "you can-not be a bigot and be lovable." Lear replied that bigotry was most common and most insidious when it occurred in otherwise lovable people. Since then, Northwestern University Sociologist Charles Moskos has supported both the Bunkers and the de-Bunkers by arguing that Family's humor cuts two ways: "It is a cheap way for tolerant uppermiddle-class liberals to escape their own prejudices while the bigots get their views reinforced." Lear concedes that the humorous treatment of bigotry means "we don't have to think about it now." But he maintains that "we're swallowing just the littlest bit of truth about ourselves, and it sits there for the unconscious to toss about later.

Meanwhile, Yorkin and Lear's breakthrough with Family has prompted a host of imitators-led by Yorkin and Lear. The best of the shows to explore the comic territory they opened up is their Sanford and Son (also adapted from a British original), which made its debut on NBC last January

New Door. Sanford is built around the love-hate relationship of a black father and son who run a junk business in Los Angeles. But it is no Family in blackface. Its humor plays with prejudices rather than on them. "Were they colored?" the police asked the elder Sanford about a gang of thieves in an early episode. "Yeah," he replied. "White." The old man, played by Redd Foxx, has none of Archie's anger. He is simply an engaging con artist who will resort to any ruse to keep his son from quitting the business and leaving home.

The show's true novelty stems from its relatively realistic portrayal of poor blacks in a warm, natural relationship. "My friends in the black community told me they're gonna be at home watching, just like it's a Joe Louis fight,' Foxx said when the show began.
"Means a lot to them." It must have meant a lot to other people as well. In one of the fastest ascents in TV history. Sanford shot up into the top ten rated shows, close behind Family.

"Those two shows, All in the Family and Sanford and Son, have opened a new door for television," says NBC's vice president in charge of programming. Lawrence White. "They have made it clear that we can do broadbased entertainment shows that deal





BERNIE & BRIDGET AFTER WEDDING



SCENE FROM "LITTLE PEOPLE"
A pride of prejudices.

in reality as a source for comedy,"
Among the first through that new door for the coming season were—once
again—Yorkin and Lear. This time they have a spin-off from Family called
the fall's top prospects. Maude is Edith
Bunker's cousin who lives somewhere in upstate New York. As played by the
formidable (5 ft. 9 in.), husky-contral-toed Beatrice Arbur, she may do for
the fall to the fall to the form of the formidable in th

Lear describes Maude. 'She is a Roosevelt liberal who has her feet firm! planted in the '40s.' Maude knows how to arrange all the right-thinking enlightment of the control of the control of the mental that the control of the control of the with the control of the control of the with proad-ties at feetless repairmen, greedy cab drivers and her priggish rith-wine neighbor.

She first hove into view on a Family episode last season. The entire Bunker family fell ill and Maude took over the household—especially Archie of the control of the contr

the deal for a new series.

"Maude breaks every rule of television from the start," says Robert Wood, head of CBS-TV. "She's on her fourth husband, and she is living with a divorced daughter who has a son. It's not so long ago that to come the start of t



CAST MEMBERS OF "M"A"S"H"

ing marijuana and a fling at black-radical-chie party giving à la Leonard Bernsein. In one episode not yet okayed by the network, she even gets pregnant and decides to seek an abortion, while her shaken husband looks into the vasectomy market.

With Family, Sanford and Matude going for them, Yorkin and Lear have emerged in a big way from the twilight of anonymity behind the scenes in TV. Johnny Carson was barely exaggerating when he introduced this year's Emmy Award ceremonies as "an evening with Norman Lear." After Lear had collected one of the seven Emmys won by Family, Carson quippee: "I understand Norman has just sold his acceptance speech as a new series."

Of course it isn't just the recogni-

tion; it's the money. Yorkin and Lear's profits from their three shows this year could reach \$5,000,000, not counting the take from books, records and other byproduct merchandising. With offers of further projects pouring in, their Tandem headquarters is the hottest TV production office in Hollywood. So busy are the partners nowadays that they rarely get a chance to be in the office. They run the business by remote control, communicating with each other by memo. Occasionally they rendezvous for a quick huddle in the parking lot of a studio where one or the other is coming from or going to work. Lear, who spends most of his

time at CBS as executive producer of Family and Maude, is a dapper, droopy-mustached man of 50 with the comedy writer's congenital air of melancholy, like a sensitive spaniel; he tends to be the spokesman for the team. Yorkin, 46, who concentrates on being executive producer of Sanford at NBC, is a beefy, genial soul with a flushed face and a habit of punctuating his speech with a stabbing thumb that one senses could easily become a fist. Both men, in their divergent styles, bear down hard on their staffs to achieve the gloss and precision that have become characteristic of Yorkin and Lear productions

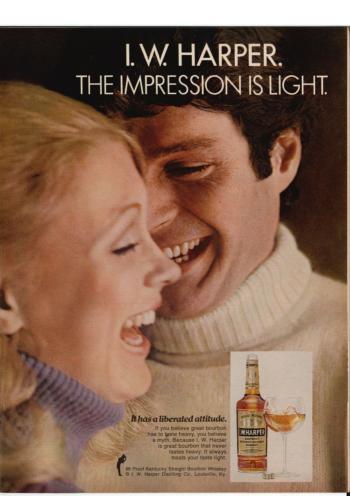
Ruthless Rehash. Each of their shows is taped before a live audience. Yorkin or Lear then leads the cast and staff through a ruthless rehash session, and another performance is taped before a second audience. The show that eventually goes on the air combines the best of the two performances. This system provides a TV equivalent of the Broadway theater's "tryout experience, says Family Producer John Rich. "We're doing a play a week and we're trying to be entertaining every minute. We don't have a Hartford or a Boston for tryouts."

No shows on TV are more

No shows on TV are more heavily rewritten than Yorkin and Lear's. Whether a script originates with their staff or is one of the 60% that come from freelancers, Yorkin and Lear usually see that it gets torn

to pieces. The story line acquires new twists, the dialogue is recast, sometimes new characters are added.

"When a writer says, 'I'd like to see Edith Bunker in menopause.' I know we can peel back layers of Edith and Arhelic says Lear. "When I hear an idea like that. I'm like a dop hanging on to a is right." One of this season's early Family episodes, about Archie's infatuation with the brassy wife of an old Air Force buddy, was conceived in June 1971, After eight major revirles, it was scheduled for taping lat if the for Lore work when it was laready in rehearsal. By the



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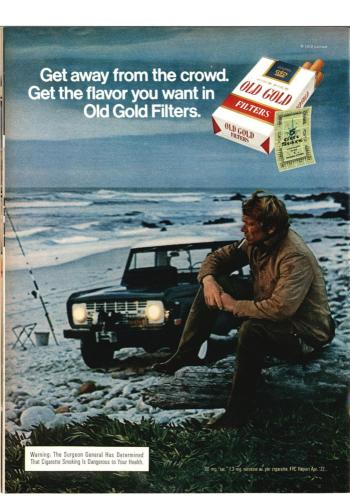


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time it was finally taped this summer, everybody had had a crack at it, including the actors.

This is where Yorkin and Lear's flair for casting shows up-in picking seemingly unlikely performers who will grow into their roles and shape them with their own temperaments. Veteran Comic Foxx won his Sanford role partly on the strength of his only other dramatic appearance-as a junkman in the 1970 movie Cotton Comes to Harlem. He and Co-Star Demond Wilson now work with Sanford's Producer and Chief Writer Aaron Ruben, who is white, to "translate the scripts into spook," as Foxx puts it. "The writers are beginning to learn that black is another language." (Meantime. Ruben is training black writers for the show)

Lear thought of Carroll O'Connor for Archie because he recalled O'Connor's "outrageous but likable" general in the 1966 movie What Did You Do in the War, Daddy? O'Connor's partic-

ipation in the development of Archie's character has become so passionate that it frequently causes tension on the Family staff. At times he flatly refuses to perform a script that does not conform to his conception of the role. An example was last season's episode about Archie's being trapped in a stalled elevator with a middle-class black and a Puerto Rican girl about to give birth to a baby. It was used only after Lear overrode O'Connor's objections that it "wouldn't work." (Such difficulties with O'Connor made the renegotiation of his contract last fall "a bloodbath." according to one Tandem source.)

"When we see a helicopter land on the roof of the CBS building and a man in a dark suit from New York get out," jokes one of Lear's writers, "we know we're in censorship trouble." Network censors are rarely as melodramatic as that. Usually they are a task force of some two dozen men and women, each of whom oversees a portion of a network's total programming (including commercials); they review scripts and sit in on tapings and screenings, questioning anything that seems to conflict with federal broadcasting law or their network's standards of taste.

But if the helicopter is more writer's fancy than fact, the censorship troubles of yorkin and Lear are all too real. Family, particularly, has at least one big crisis a season. Two winters ago, it was over the episode about homosexuality that President Nixon so disliked; last winter, a show on which Son-in-Law Mike's exam jitters made him sexually importent. Smaller crises abound, as word "Mafia" from one script, the term "smart-sas," from one script, the term "smart-sas," from one ber.

So far, Lear has staved off every major threat with a combination of logic, persuasion, threats to cancel a whole episode (or the whole series), and scathing contempt for the censors "think tank mentality," his term for the

Also on the Fall Schedule: The Not So Bold Ones

PRIME-TIME television is a well-balanced ecological system: it commally reduced to the command of the command o

So it is again that fall. While a show the CRS's Maude expands the limits of usable domestic subject matter, other one entries like ARC's Paul Lynde Show and CRS's Bob. Newhart Show extend the already overstended tradition of stale sitcoms—symptoms of TV's banalretention syndrome. More colorful, if not more original, is Anna and the King (of Sam) on CRs. It has the benefit of Samantha Eggar in the Gertrude Lawtered Color and the CRS of the CRS of the Part of the CRS of the CRS of the CRS of the property of the CRS of t

Although the schedule at times looks like a closed-circuit transmission by the American Medical Association. relatively few new doctor shows are taking up residency this year. Among them, ABC's Temperatures Rising alone will offset any pathfinding that M*A*S*H may do. Last week's first episode was a clinical study in conditioned responses. The largest crop of newcomers is in the adventure category. Here the blood that gets spilled may be a little more ethnic: but on shows like NBC's Wednesday Mystery Movie and ABC's The Men, the cops private eyes and international intriguers will be working their accustomed beats.

Law and disorder will still prevail. The new variety shows have also been mounted in the apparent belief that familiarily breeds contentment. Julie Andrews is back in a lavishly produced ARC series that began law week My Fait Lady, Camelot. Mary Foppins. etc. Bill CoSby 5CB shows of as seems even more low-keyed and less topical than his previous comedy material.

What then is in this season without also being out-outspoken, outrageous or out of sight? Movies. All three networks will unreled miles of movies, not only made-for-TV slickies but also an impressive array of recent his from commercial theaters. Among them Yellow Submarine, Patton, How to Sterview, the state of the Night and Love Story.

What is new without also being controversial? Specials. There will be musical specials (*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* on NBC, with Kirk Douglas singing in both title roles), comedy specials (NBC's *The Trouble With People*, five vignettes by Neil Simon), even living-legend specials (Marlene Dietrich on CBS).

Specials will also continue to provide an avenue for drama's modest comeback on TV. Theatrical Producer Joseph Papp will bring Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing to CES. Add Will show a filmed performance of O'Neill's Long Day's Journey into Might by Laurence Officer and Ingland's National Theater Grope. Many has a pacial, but in their diversity and indefinability they may be a good portent: they constitute a format that offers some hope of liberation from the very concept of format.



BRYNNER AS KING OF SIAM



ANDREWS WITH DANCERS ON HER SHOW



corporate and governmental attitude that underestimates "how wise-heart a great many Americans are.

Doing things over is one thing; overdoing them is another. Amid all their taking of pains, Yorkin and Lear rarely forget the importance of not being earnest. Their shows are, after all, only situation comedies. The scripts, however inventive, tend more toward formula than organic form. The characterizations are still exaggerated cutouts from the fabric of real life.

"Sure we want to get the social theme," says Family Writer Alan Ross, "but the show is a half-hour comedy on commercial TV, and if it's not funny you might as well be on the lecture platform." As George S. Kaufman pointed out, speaking of Broadway, the savage moralizing of satire is what closes at the end of one week; sitcoms must go on week after week. Acknowledging this, Yorkin and Lear are entertainers who brandish the weapons of satire but use them sparingly. Their Bunkers and Sanfords are sheep in wolves' clothing

LEAR & WIFE AT BRENTWOOD HOME Letters to four presidents.

-domesticated in every sense from a tougher breed of British precursors The BBC's arch-Archie is Alf Gar-

nett, a spiteful, bitter dockside worker in Till Death Us Do Part, the model for Family. The fathers of Sanford and son are Steptoe and son, on the BBC series of the same name, a pair of cockney rag and bone men who batter themselves and each other relentlessly against a dead end of life. Both Yorkin and Lear adaptations follow the same recipe: take one BBC show, add the milk of human kindness and stir for 30 minutes. "One of our major concerns was not to make Sanford look too grim, says Yorkin. "The Steptoe set in England was dark and gloomy; we tool pains to make ours poor but not depressing."

Yorkin and Lear grew up in such a milieu-poor but not depressing-and both reach back to early days for authentic touches to bring their shows home to viewers. Lear's salesman father, though a second-generation Russian Jew, was almost as much of a source for Archie as Alf Garnett was. He used to call Norman "the laziest white kid I ever saw" and order his wife to "stifle"-both expressions that were to become Archie's. The family shifted restlessly from New Haven, Conn., where Norman was born, to nearby

YORKIN & WIFE ON BEVERLY HILLS PATIO

Hartford, then to Boston and New York City, as the elder Lear pursued a variety of get-rich-quick schemes with a lot of gall but little success. Norman decided to become a pressagent like his uncle Jack, "the only relative on either side of my family who could throw a nephew a quarter when he visited.'

After a year at Boston's Emerson College and another three with the Fifteenth Air Force near Foggia, Italy (since enshrined as Archie's old unit), Lear was laid off his first job with a Manhattan publicity firm. Then he went bankrupt with his own novelty ashtray business. He took his wife and infant daughter to Los Angeles, where half of his luck improved. He at least survived as a door-to-door salesman of furniture and baby pictures

Lear and a fellow hawker named Ed Simmons decided that the street they really wanted to work was comedy writing. It was 1949; the infant medium of television was ravenous for material; the new team needed just one break in order to kiss baby pictures goodbye and Lear typically made it for them. Posing as a New York Times reporter, he got Danny Thomas' phone number from an agent. He called Thomas and offered him a piece of material for a benefit engagement that night at Ciro's in Hollywood. "How long will it run?" asked Thomas. "How long do you need?" replied Lear, "Seven minutes, Simmons and Lear wrote and delivered a routine in two hours, and Thomas liked it enough to use it. In the audience was David Susskind, then a New York agent, who was so impressed that he signed Lear and Simmons as writers for a TV show called The Ford Star Review.

By the time Yorkin and Lear crossed paths on the Martin and Lewis show two years later, the Lear-Simmons

partnership was doing so well that it had to farm out some of its work to the younger team of Neil Simon, the future Broadway playwright, and his brother Danny. "To me Norman was big-time," recalls Yorkin, who was then a lowly assistant director. "He lived at the Waldorf and moved in a different world from my own.

Yorkin was born and raised in the coal-mining town of Washington, Pa., where his father, a women's wear merchant, was part of a tiny and somewhat beleaguered Jewish community. Anomalously armed with a degree in electrical engineering from Carnegie Tech, he went to New York in 1946 with the intention of becoming a theater director. A daytime job as a TV repairman supported his night classes in English literature at Columbia University, "My partner and I used to find excuses to fix sets in good restaurants

waiters," he says. Eventually Yorkin's engineering background landed him a job as a cameraman at NBC. Zealously he sent executives a steady stream of critiques of the programs he transmitted. They were never answered. He moved up anyway. first to stage manager and then to the control booth, where producers and directors sit. There Lear spotted him and prevailed upon Martin and Lewis to

so we could get free meals from the

make him their director. Two Unicycles. Yorkin and Lear's flourishing careers over the next eight years defied geometry, being two parallel lines that finally intersected. In 1959, well after Lear had drifted apart from Simmons (now a script developer at Universal Studios), the new partnership of Tandem Productions was founded. The first joint venture was the movie Come Blow Your Horn, adapted from a play by former Lear Assistant Neil Simon, which everybody agreed would be a perfect vehicle for Frank Sinatra.

Everybody, that is, except Sinatra. When Sinatra failed to respond to a barrage of calls and telegrams from Yorkin and Lear, they hired a plane to fly over his house and sky-write their phone number. After eight months of such stunts, Sinatra agreed to do the picture

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SHOW BUSINESS & TV

"hust to get you guys off my back." Their wives gave Yorkin and Lear a two-seater bicycle to mark the launching of Tandem. Two unicycles would have been more appropriate. After the initial box office splash of Horn, their subsequent movies (Never Too Late, to the control of t

pooled earning.
Today they kibitz freely about each other's projects, but Irfiction is minimized because each supplies a different emphasis to the partnership. Lear between the control of the control o

Lear has the sort of temperament that might be described by Archie Bunker as "hebe Hollywood egghead"—or, if Archie knew the word, compulsive. The only eye in the hurricane of activity that he whips up around him each

hot dogs for neighbors like the Henry Mancinis. Although, like Lear, he describes himself as a putative liberal, he sometimes turns up for dinner with Henry Kissinger when the presidential adviser makes one of his forays into Hollywood salons.

Tve seen Norman cry and I've seen Bud kick a door because things weren't working," says one of their aides. "But they've never attacked each other. Why not? "We have no ego problem," says Yorkin, "We know that whatever either of us succeeds in doing is good for both, because it all goes in the same pot." The pot is growing bigger; what to do next is becoming a multimillion dollar question. Indeed, what else is left for Yorkin and Lear now that they have given TV a new system of dating-B.B. and A.B. (Before Bunker and After Bunker)? How much longer can they compete with themselves for the top audience ratings?

Quite a while, no doubt. Already in the works is a one-hour special on Duke Ellington. Lear is preparing yet another sitcom series for a possible January debut on CBs, this one about a black family named Jones. "Sanford isn't typing to reflect real ghetto life." Lear

MILESTONES

Married. George C. Scott, 44, gruff, gifted American actor who refused to accept an Academy Award in 1971 for Patton; and Trish Van Devere, 31, actress (One Is a Lonely Number); he for the fourth time (after two marriages to Actress Colleen Dewhurst), she for the second; in Santa Monica, Calif.

Died. Anthony Hauck Jr., 7l, former New Jersey prosecutor whose rigorous, unrelenting cross-examination led to the 1935 conviction and eventual execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnap case; of a heart attack; in Flemington, N.J.

Died. William Boyd, 74, whose portraval of Hopalong Cassidy entertained youthful audiences for a quarter of a century; in South Laguna, Calif. The son of an Ohio farm laborer, Boyd went to Hollywood in 1915 in search of good times, glory and romance. A star of silent films, he earned more than \$100 .-000 a year during the '20s, but his career as a screen lover was over by 1935 when he made the first of 66 Hopalong Cassidy movies. During the '40s, Boyd shrewdly bought the TV rights to his old westerns, then began producing an additional 50 episodes for the home screen. Millions of TV moppets made Boyd their hero, bought Hopalong wallets, wallpaper and other products, and also made him a millionaire several times over.

Died, Lord Fisher of Lambeth, 85, former Archbishop of Canterbury: of a stroke: in Sherborne, England. One of ten children born to a Victorian rector. Geoffrey Francis Fisher was crowned the 99th Archbishop of Canterbury-Primate of All England and spiritual leader of the world's 42 million-member Anglican Communion-in 1945. He opposed progressive education, took a strong stand against the romance between Princess Margaret and the divorced Peter Townsend, and shocked millions by asserting that man's nuclear destruction might be God's will. Despite his critical attitude toward Roman Catholic dogmatism, Fisher was an ardent ecumenist and made a precedentsetting visit in 1960 to Rome, where he met with Pope John XXIII.

Died, Max Fleischer, 89, dean of movie cartonists, who in the '20x and '30x brought to the screen Popeye the Salor, Betty Boop and the "Out of the Inkwell" cartoon series; in Lox Angeles, Fleischer's first animated feature, made in 1917, took a year to create and ran less than one minute. During the next two decades he acquired more than two dozen patents for his technical way to the movie industry.



POLITICAL BUMPER STICKER JOINS BEER MUGS & T SHIRTS IN BUNKERIANA
Hero or villain, a mass media microcosm of Middle America.

day is the moment when he retires to the men's room for a thorough perusal of the New York Times. One of his two outside interests is writing letters to Presidents and other political leaders on such topics as Viet Nam, the ICBM debate and school desegregation. His voluminous correspondence with four Administrations is filed in a cabinet at his ten-room colonial house in Brentwood, where he lives with his second wife, ex-Department Store Executive Frances Loeb, and their two daughters. His other interest is psychoanalysis. After some four years in it, he is such a believer that he has been known to present young writers with \$25 gift vouchers for initial sessions with analysts.

Yorkin blends more readily into the gregarious California life-style. Usually calm and direct, he can be stern at work. didfre being directed by him in a special. Fred Astaire gave him a bull whip), but he enjoys relaxing with a wide circle of friends. He and his wife—former Actress Peggy Diem, by whom he has a son and a daughter—shattle between a Spanish-syle home in Beverly Hills where Yorkin occasionally dons an Action Bunker weathirt and barbecuse.

maintains. "Compared with ghetto dwellers, those two men live very, very well. What I would like to do is a real black-ghetto family show."

Above all, though, Yorkin and Leary yearn to make it in the movies. The failure that each nurses mot lovingly is a film. With Yorkin it is Start the Revolution Without Me. a 1970 farce about the French Revolution that he produced and directed. With Lear it is Cold True-Rey, a 1971 satire in which he directed his own script about an lowa town that collectively kicks the smoking habit. Erraice but Invely and intriguing both the shifting rhythms of public taste that Yorkin and Lear's TV shows have al-ways caught to ourcannily.

But their timing is improving. Yorkin has directed, and Lear has partly written, a new movie due out early next year. It stars Ryan O'Neal as a burglar whose passion, as luck would have it, is chess. The original title was The Thief Who Came to Dinner. Now, their eyes aglow at the thought of the mania sweeping the country after the Fischer-Spasky match in Iceland, Yorkin and Lear are eagerly dreaming up a good chess title.

The Apostle Regresses

As crowds cheered him from acient balconies and sinking quays last Saturday, Pope Paul VI was ferried in a gondola from the mouth of Venice's Grand Canal to the quay of St. Mark's Beneath the glearning mosaics of the basilica, he prayed briefly, addressed a throng assembled in the Pizza San Marco, and then journeyed to nearby the Markon and the pour and the listh National Eucharistic Congress. A proposed of the move, "the Pope made his 15th trip outside the environs of Rome, his sixth within Italy.

The fact that the Pontiff chose to attend the congress-an ecclesiastical spectacular that celebrates the pre-Vatican II emphasis on the Eucharist as triumphal sacrifice-seemed to symbolize Paul's growing conservatism as he approaches his 75th birthday, next Tuesday. As if to underline his cautionary mood, the Pope last week decried a potpourri of moral pollutants-including contraception, abortion, adultery and divorce—that have made modern man "vulgar, vicious and sad." "We are walking in mud," he declared. He also linked sexual permissiveness with drug addiction. "Behind the initiation to sensual pleasure, there loom narcotics

pieasure, mere toom inactivation is usued a Monopopulicant certail by his own hand—hat barred women from formal investiture in even such minor roles in the ministry as lector (reader) and acolyte (assistant at Mass and other services). They have performed these functions extensively, if unofficially, since Vatican II and presumably will continue to do so. In a separate decrete the deacons who are not married at the time deacons who are not married at the time of ordination or who become widowers.

Civil War in the Synod

Ever since its biennial convention a year ago, the 2.9 million member Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod has been on the brink of a civil war between the supporters of its aggressively orthodox president, Dr. Jacob A.O. Preus, 52, and those of Dr. John Tietjen, 44, the moderate president of the denomination's large, influential Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. The 1971 church convention, acting on its theme Sent to Reconcile," attempted a kind of Missouri Compromise, supporting Preus in his theological investigation of the St. Louis seminary but leaving the moderates in control of the seminary's

governing board. Cracks began to show in the Synod's measy concord last December when Preus put pressure on the board to oust Professor Arlis Ehlen for his unorthodox views on the Old Testament (among other things, Ehlen questioned the historical accuracy of certain details of the crossing of the Red Sea). Then this month Preus declared war on President Tietien himself, along with a majority of his faculty. Preus unleashed a torrid 160-page attack that accused various professors of tolerating aberrant interpretations on such key doctrines as the Virgin birth and the literalness of the creation narrative. The report, which was based on an eight-month investigation of the seminary by Preus' handpicked fact-finding committee and was sent to 18,000 leaders in the Synod, urged that the seminary board "deal personally and first of all" with President Tietjen, as to both his own doctrinal stance and "his failure to exercise the supervision of the doctrine of the faculty." Preus further asked the board to ensure that beginning with the 1972-73 school year, which opened last week at Concordia, "no faculty member shall in any way, shape or form, in class lectures, in private consultations with students, in articles written for public consumption, or at pastoral conferences, use any method of interpretation which...questions the historicity or factuality of events described in Scripture."

Judgment Day. "I am saying that there are two theologies in this church," Preus charged last week. But the seminary board seems unlikely to agree with his house-divided report or act to discipline President Tietjen. The board is already on record with a statement that it "has found no false doctrine" in the seminary.

President Tietien mounted his own counterattack, delivering to all Synod pastors a 35-page document that declared the fact-finding committee's report "unfair," "unreliable," "untrue, 'unscriptural' and "un-Lutheran. Tietjen quoted several faculty members who enumerated the ways in which they felt they had been misunderstood or quoted out of context by the fact-finding committee. While defending the use of modern methods of biblical criticism (rejected by Preus), the faculty argued that their cautious use of these methods at Concordia does not jeopardize basic Lutheran beliefs. What is in jeopardy, Tietjen believes, is the very existence of the church: "I fear that the issuance of the Preus report has set in motion a course of events after which we won't be able to put the pieces of the Missouri Synod back together again.

The battle of the presidents is bound

to continue until the Synod's 1973 con-

vention in New Orleans next July, when both Preus and some board members must stand for re-election. In preparation for that day of judgment, both presidents will be battling for rank-and-file votes. For his part, Tietjen is counting on the aura and prestige of the seminary -which has produced the majority of the church's clergymen-to ensure the election of a moderate board. Preus will undoubtedly rally the grass-roots conservatives who first elected him in 1969 in a coup against the moderate forces that had dominated the Synod of the 60s. Even if Preus wins the tactical battle of New Orleans, he is not likely to win the theological war. As the history of other U.S. churches illustrates, turning back the tide of modern biblical crit-

POPE PAUL VI CROSSING TO ST. MARK'S IN VENICE BY GONDOLA



Mrs. Klug Speaks for God

The road is dusty, winding and tortuous, but every Wednesday and Sunday several hundred people turn off the smooth concrete of Route 142 near Anaheim, Calif., and bump their way upward to the oak-studded hills of Carbon Canyon. They assemble themselves on folding chairs formed in a semicircle in

icism would be no less a miracle than



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and even the Blessed Trinity. This Child. Fran Klug's pleasant. unlined face reveals no emotion as she waits for her heavenly "locutions" to start coming through. In a few moments her lips begin to move. Her voice is even and soft. "I am St. Joseph," the voice says. "There has been no one like this child [Mrs. K.] except when the son walked the land, I, St. Joseph, will tell you things you have never known." Then, instead of some horrific revelation, comes a homey bit of apocrypha from the saint, telling how the Holy Family rushed away from the dinner table one evening to aid a neighbor in distress, only to find the man unharmed when they arrived. "My son stood behind us with a big smile because he knew when we left the table that the Father had already heard the prayers Mrs. Klug's locutions, be they from St. Joseph, St. Augustine, St. Anthony, St. Mary Magdalene or the Father himself. are not always pious anecdotes. Often they transmit warnings against the demons of these latter days: sex education in the schools, recalcitrant youth

"And now, as I leave," St. Joseph is saying, like the M.C. of this celestial

and satan cults.



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from the day you buy it—and it's our fault—we'll pay to have it fixed. This includes regular labor charges plus parts (new or, at our option, rebuilt). Use any service shop in which you have confidence-no need to pick from an authorized list. If your set is a portable, you take it in for service. For larger sets, a serviceman will come your dealer provided when you bought you set, and RCA will pay the repair bill. If the picture tube becomes defective during the first two years, we will exchange it for a rebuilt tube. [We pay for installation during the first year-you pay for it in the second year.) RCA's "Purchaser Satisfaction" warranty covers every set defect. It doesn't cover installation, foreign use, antenna systems or adjustment of customer controls.

Color you can count on.

RELIGION

show of shows, "another wants to speak, —one I know you love." Mr. Klug's head lolls to one side. She sighs. The assembly holds is breath. "My beloved," intones God the Father. "A long time agol reated thin hill, and I have come ago I created thin hill, and I have come the state of the stat

Planned by God. Construction is already under way at the hill on an immense pilgrimage center "designed entirely by the Blessed Trinity," according to the weekly newsletter of St. Joseph's Hill of Hope Corp. The center will include a basilica, seminary, retreat house, pilgrim house, hospital, monastery, museum, amphitheater, restaurant and religious goods store. "God approves everything, even how the buildings will look," says one of Fran's aides. If so, the Trinity must be taking lessons from Walt Disney. Leading across a ravine to the basilica will be the "Examination of Conscience" bridge, on which sins against the Decalogue will be represented, in order that "we might be cleansed by the time we reach the great edifice." There will also be a crown-shaped chapel to Our Lady and a special "Room of Saints." Fran herself takes no credit for the extravagant undertaking, "I would never dream this big. But nothing is too good for God."

Mrs. Klug has apparently received no specific revelations on how the Trinity plans to finance the ambitious building program, which could cost as much as \$50 million. But a sprinkling of Cadillacs at the locution meetings indicates that some of the contributions may be considerably more than indicated by the "Pennies for Heaven" box, which is a permanent fixture on the hill. The bulk of her supporters appear to be middleincome suburban whites from nearby Catholic parishes. In October there will be a mammoth "Festival of Hone" bazaar (grand prize: a station wagon), and in November the corporation will throw a grand charity ball at the Century Plaza in Los Angeles (\$25 a head) Even those who do not support the

Hill seldom question Mrs. Klug's sincerity. In hopes of securing the blessing of Pope Paul VI she has sent the Vatican a transcript of her revelations. which have been coming in regularly for some five years now. So far there has been no word from the Vatican, but Bishop Leo T. Maher of San Diego has advised his flock not to support the Hill, citing the possible harm to the "unsuspecting faithful" from claims that could turn out to be erroneous or fraudulent. Fran, though, is not deterred by criticism. "God says to me 'Do not worr about those who do not believe. Let it roll off you like holy water."



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tasted Benchmark yet.



First-Class Passage

Directed by JAN TROELL Screenplay by JAN TROELL and BENGT FORSLUND

The land is harsh, the people poor and desperate. In the early 1850s a group of Swedes from the province of Smaland pack their few belongings and emigrate to America in hope of a better life. There, Karl Oskar (Max von Sydow) stakes out a fine farm for himself, his wife (Liv Ullman) and family in the Minnesota woods.

A rigorously simple and familiar saga, The Emigrants is made eloquent through the tone and the telling. Director Jan Troell gives life and substance to what Willa Cather called "the precious, the incommunicable past." Indeed, at its best, The Emigrants has the same feel-



ULLMAN & VON SYDOW IN "EMIGRANTS" Giving substance to the past.

ing for landscape and incident (a man proud of a pair of new black boots, a death and burial at sea) that glistens in Cather's best work.

There is a distant quality about The Emigrants, a kind of intangible emotional reserve. The cast is superb; there are surely no better film actors in the world than Von Sydow and Ullman. But the director cannot make us feel the desperation and the destinies of his characters. Elia Kazan's America. America was not so elaborate or well sustained as The Emigrants, but Kazan's film had the impact of personal experience. The Emigrants has the accumulation of exquisite detail and close observation; it lacks intensity. Jay Cocks

Psychology Lesson

Directed by KRISHNA SHAH Screenplay by KRISHNA SHAH

This movie could pass nicely for an orientation film to be shown at a psychoanalysts' convention. A study of Oedipal torments in upper-middle-class

If nobody bothered to warn you, you'd be proud to send your kids to the Happy Clown Day Care Center.



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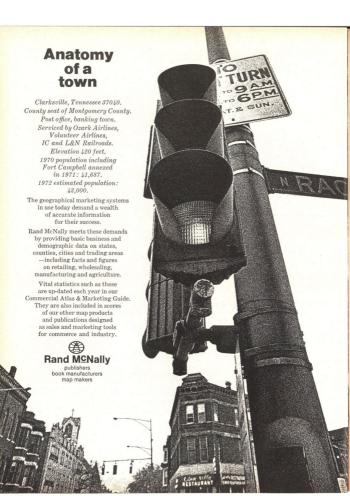
Right now in this country there are 5 million kids under age six whose mothers hold jobs. Quality day care would be good for all kinds of kids, including many of these 5 million. Yet only 700,000 spaces in licensed group care centers are currently available.

A word of caution, however. Even worse than no day care centers at all would be lots of well meaning but inadequate ones. Those years a child spends in a day care center are few but vitally important to his future. More than half of everyone's learning ability is developed before school age.

ability is developed before school age. If you're as concerned as we about day care centers being good ones, send for our free booklet. Write: Day Care, Metropolitan Life, One Madison

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JOAN HACKETT & JACOBY IN "RIVALS"
Clumsy flashbacks, clever warfare.

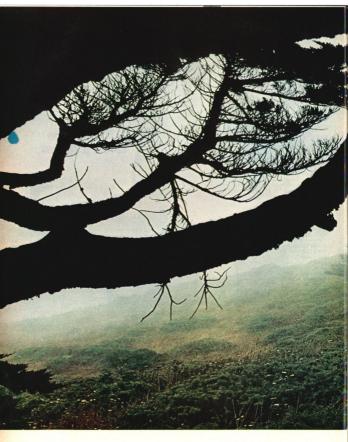
Manhattan, it is so scrupulous about establishing psychological explanations for each turn of the plot that even the most casual viewer may feel compelled to jot down a few notes.

Jaimie (Scott Jacoby) is a ten-yearold kid with a chart-shattering IQ who nurtures a selfish affection for his mother and yearns for his deceased father, a TIME editor who had always wanted to write a novel. Jaimie's mother Christine (Joan Hackett) makes quite a nice living, thank you, running a small gallery on Madison Avenue, She and Jaimie are great chums until she meets a whimsical New York tour guide named Peter Simon (Robert Klein). Peter woos her by parking his Volkswagen bus on a wharf and regaling her with tales of his childhood, his parents and his aborted career in the Peace Corps. Soon they are wed, to the considerable distress of Jaimie, who begins to wage acts of astonishingly clever psychological warfare. Interlarded with the bouts between

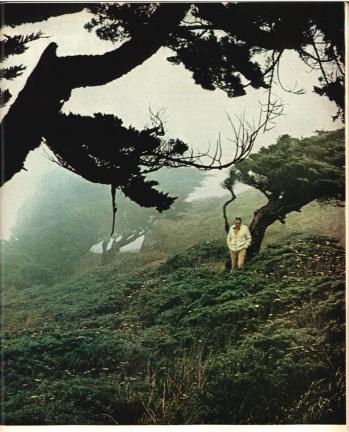
stepfather and stepson are a variety of clumsily contrived flashbacks covering every conceivable area of Jaimie's early development, from parental arguments to toilet training. None of this succeeds in making the hysterically melodramatic conclusions any more convincing. There are, for all this, good performances by Hackett and Jacoby, and a couple of nice, edgy encounters between Jaimie and Peter, most notably one in which they meet for the first time. "Please don't tell me I'm old for my age," Jaimie wearily replies to a bit of elementary flattery. Peter tries for a fast recovery: "All right, as long as you don't tell me I'm young for mine." Jaimie looks at him with almost ducal contempt and replies, "That's obvious," With more of that kind of kinetic tension and a great deal less clinical dramaturgy, Rivals might have made a good movie.



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BEHAVIOR

Science or Sorcery?

Stanislav Andreski is no believer in what he calls "the principle that dog does not eat dog," the unwritten code that keeps members of the same profession from attacking each other in public even if attack is justified. A professor of sociology at England's Reading University, Andreski has just writ-ten a new book that is certain to enrage his colleagues. In Social Sciences as Sorcery (Andre Deutsch; London; £2.95), he accuses the world's rapidly increasing population of social scientists of writing more and more about less and less. Their work, he says, is boring, misleading, pseudoscientific and trivial, and amounts to little more than "ponderous restatements of the obvious" masked by a "smoke screen of jargon." In fact, Andreski suggests, little has been added to man's knowledge about himself since the death in 1903 of the English social philosopher Her-

Andreski does not linger long in generalities: he documents his charges and spares few of the luminaries of social science in the process. For instance, he finds the patriarch of modern sociology, Talcott Parsons, guilty of "monumental muddleheadedness" and of making "the simplest truth appear un-fathomably obscure." What particularly riles Andreski about Parsons is his voluntaristic theory of action," which in essence states that to understand behavior it is necessary to take into account men's wishes, beliefs, resources and decisions. This idea, writes Andreski, represents "an important step in the mental development of mankind, but it must have occurred some time during the Paleolithic Age, as Homer and the Biblical prophets knew all about it.

Critical Eye. Also taken roundly to task are such respected men as Paul Lazarsfeld (a co-author of Personal Inflance) and his colleagues. "After wading through mounds of tables and come to the general finding (expressed of course in the most abstrase manner possible) that people enjoy being in the centre of attention, or that they are intherenced by those with whom they astended to the control of the control of the grandmother told me that many times when I was a child."

No one escapes Andreski's critical eye. He believes that experimental psychologists like Harvard's B.F. Skinner (TIME Cover, Sept. 20. 1971) are seriously misinterpreting human nature: When the psychologists refuse to study anything but the most mechanical forms of behaviour—often so mechanical that even rats have no chance to show their higher faculties—and then present their most trivial findings as the true picture of the human mind, they

prompt people to regard themselves as automata, devoid of responsibility or worth, which can hardly remain without effect upon the tenor of social life." Freud, Adler and Jung? Although psychoanalysts "offer many fundamental mixight into real-life structures are an examente to the control of the structure and the str

left in the void between quantified triv-

ialities and fascinating but entirely un

disciplined flights of fantasy."
Andreski is most impalient with the "quantified trivialities," which are characteristic of the social sciences. He believes that the really significant traits of people can never be measured, and that most of what can be counted and tabulated—answers to the questionnaires so often distributed by sociolo-

gists, for instance-is inconsequential. Some behavior experts use "pseudomathematical decorations" to make their work look scientific, Andreski says. In analyzing myths, for example, Anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss portrays a fight between two animals by writing "jaguar = anteater(-1)." If that sign is interpreted in its mathematical sense, the sentence means that a jaguar equals one divided by an anteater-a conclusion that Andreski describes as "phantasmagoric." Yet such signs work like "hallucinogenic incantations, inducing fantasies that the mind has been expanded to computerlike dimensions.

Another symbol, the letter n, which is often borrowed from mathematical formulas by social scientists, is equally lallucinogenic. It stands for the word need. Thus Harvard Psychologist David McClelland, for one, writes n Ach when he wants only to convey a person's need to achieve great things, or n Afl to express the urge to affiliate with or belong to a group. Some of his colleagues, Andreski writes, must in turn be moved by n Bam, the need to bambooule of n Bam, the need to bambooule or the man to the need to bambooule or the man to the man to the need to bambooule or the need to bamboou

Though he specifically excludes the prominent men named in his book from nscious chicanery, he charges that may social scientists are often less deted to truth than to money and aemic status, both of which may be oreadily available. In the social sci-

conscious chicanery, he charges that many social scientists are often less devoted to truth than to money and academic status, both of which may be too readily available. In the social sciences, "utterly ignorant and barely literate individuals find it quite easy to become researchers and professors." To substantiate his charge of illiteracy, Atlantic and the social science students scored lower than everyone else, including engineers and physicists.

Andreski is convinced that "much of what passes as scientific study of human behaviour holds down to sorcery," and suggests that of the mumbo jumbo and the occasional work that is valuable. How? By testing his brain-power on a few hard books like Mathematical Philasophy and J.H. Woodger's Biological Principles. If these volumes are comprehensible but the work of a particular social scientist associal state in the support of the property of th

Vague Verbiage

Andreski's prime example of the "nebulous verbosity" of social scientists is his fellow sociologist Talcott Parsons. For example, instead of saying simply that a developed brain, acquired skills and knowledge are needed for attaining human goals. Parsons writes:

Skills constitute the manipulative techniques of human goal attainment and control in relation to the physical world, so far as artifacts or machine especially designed as tools do not yet supplement them. Truly human skills are guided by organized and codified knowledge of both things to be manipulated and the human capacities that are used to manipulate them. Such knowledge is an aspect of cultural-level symbolic processes, and, like other aspects to be discussed presently, requires the capacities of the human capacities of the human central nervous system, particularly central nervous system, particularly clearly essential to all of the symbolical processes.



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A report from Carey Loftin.

SHELL: Carey, how long have you been a professional stunt driver?

LOFTIN: Picture work since 1936; road show work since 1933.

SHELL: Approximately how many movies have you driven in for stunts?

LOFTIN: It would be awful hard to estimate. Sometimes two or three a year that last long. And, sometimes I work one day each, so I could work on as many as say 200 a year.

SHELL: Tires are very important to a stunt driver, aren't they?

LOFTIN: Yes they are. You have to depend on your tires, first; engine, the rest of the car, second.

SHELL: Do you personally select your own tires for your stunt cars?

LOFTIN: Yes, I do. I always make sure that the tires are plenty adequate for the job or I would rather not do it.

SHELL: You just tested Shell's new Steel Belted Tires. In general, what do you think about them?

LOFTIN: Well, I felt very secure, very safe at all times, no matter what I did. I never had one fear of failure at all.

SHELL: At one point you drove over some wet pavement, what about the skid resistance?

LOFTIN: It seemed very good and very equal and very little sway whatsoever. I was really amazed that I could hold the car as straight as I did.

SHELL: You also did some quick stops from 80 miles an hour on this wet stretch of track. How did the tires react?



loftim: They all seemed to react the same. I thought I would be real busy correcting, trying to hold the ear straight. But, with very little correction, I was able to stop practically in a straight line.

SHELL: What about on the slopes and the curves, did you notice much roll-over or squirming on the part of the tires?

LOFTIN: No, they didn't. They felt the same all the time. The tires, the steering geometry never seemed to change at all.

SHELL: In all, what kind of ride did they give you?

LOFTIN: I would say very good and very safe.

SHELL: You drove the test tires, all the way out to Riverside from L.A.?

LOFTIN: Right. We drove those out and did all the initial tests with those tires.

SHELL: One of the sets of tires you tested had over 25,000

miles on each tire. Did the tread still look good? LOFTIN: Yes, it did.

SHELL: Did you notice any big difference between the brand new tires you tested and the ones with the 25,000 miles on them?

LOFTIN: The difference was in the tread wear. The new tire held me a little straighter than the test tire.

SHELL: Carey, do you have any relatives?

LOFTIN: Yes, I do.

SHELL: Would you recommend Shell's new Steel Belted Tires to her or him?

IOFIN: To any of them I would. I have three sisters and a brother and I would recommend them to anyone. I think they are amply safe for the even better than average driver, not

even the average driver, above average. I would say that you are amply safe with the Shell tires.

SHELL: Carey, do you have any other comments you would like to add to this at all?

LOFIN: Not specifically. I can only say in general, I've never performed on a better tire. It seemed to hold its shape and stand up. So, in general it is one of the best tires I've ever driven on.



EDUCATION

Quieter Opening Days

It had become a familiar yet alarming summer rerun. Every September teachers in scores of communities across the nation would go on strike, loudly demanding higher pay and better working conditions. In other cities, white parents would take to the streets, outraged that a federal court had ordered them to desegregate their schools even if it meant busing their children into formerly black schools. By last week, however, it was clear that this year was different. Despite the harsh. unsolved problems of integration and they would accept a new contract containing neither pay increases nor improvements in working conditions

Contract disputes often centered on issues that were not merely monetary. In the Boston suburb of Somerville, for example, some 500 teachers struck after being ordered to handle seven rather than six classes a day. Frequently the issue was job security, a key concern of teachers at a time of a shrinking job market. Chicago, for instance, had three applicants for each of 3,000 openings for new teachers. According to the National Education Association, about half of the 234,000 men and women enced ones the best paid in the nation. In the contract's third year, a teacher with advanced degrees and 71 years of experience will earn \$20,350. For their part, the teachers dropped demands such as a "no layoff" policy and elimination of nonteaching duties. On balance, the exchange was roughly even.

Thus when New York's 1.16 million children returned to public classrooms, only two schools remained closed, both because of neighborhood disputes. In one case, a community school board refused to enroll 90 black students in a junior high school in East Flatbush, as demanded by the city's central board, on grounds that it would make the school less than 50% white. That made it one of the few schools closed for reasons involving race.

Although several districts operated under new desegregation plans, schools were shut down because of them only in Las Vegas, where school administrators fought a court order to integrate. Last week Supreme Court Justice William Douglas refused to stay the order, as had Justices Powell and Rehnquist in similar cases (TIME, Sept. 18)

In a sense, however, the small number of strident school crises was illusory. It did not signify an end to the perennial problems of race and money. Many school districts-among them, Detroit and Chicago-began the school year knowing that they probably could not afford to finish it without new taxes or increased state aid, and that there was little prospect of either. Moreover, the big city desegregation cases, such as those involving Detroit and Richmond, were simply stalled in the courts. Barring a reversal in the federal courts' direction on school integration, it seemed likely that these crises-like money problems-had simply been postponed until later in the school year.



An illusory calm signifying only that crises have been postponed.



finance, U.S. schools passed through the annual two-week period of school reopenings with far fewer crises than anyone could have forecast when they closed for vacation last June.

Opening days were not, of course, entirely peaceful. Teachers struck in about 105 districts. While that about equaled the number of strikes last year, it was nowhere near the record of 181 set in 1969. Moreover, many strikes were brief, as in Providence, where teachers staved out for only four days. The biggest walkout was in Philadelphia, where 13,000 teachers demanded a 34% pay raise, shorter working hours and smaller classes. In response, the school board, which already faces a \$52 million deficit, proposed that 485 jobs be eliminated and that teachers accept more work and only token pay raises. Both sides predict that the strike may last as long as three months. In Detroit, on the other

hand, the city's 11,000 teachers agreed

that because the city is nearly bankrupt

who graduated from teacher training programs last June have not been able to find teaching positions

The cautious national mood was seen most clearly in New York City, where a new three-year contract was negotiated for 60,000 teachers. The thorniest issues were nonmonetary demands by the teachers-among them, that the school board hire 6,000 guards to patrol the city's public schools, in which reported crimes and acts of violence rose from 333 in 1970 to 580 last year. Just days before the schools re-

ened, the United Federation of Teachers, headed by powerful, blustering Albert Shanker, reached an agreement with the Board of Education. The board dropped demands for more work from teachers, promised to hire 1,200 more security guards, and gave in on a few other points, such as reducing the number of years needed to attain tenure from five to three. The board also agreed to pay raises that were small for beginning teachers but made experi-

God & Mammon at Yale

As the new school year began, most college administrators faced the same budget problems as last year-or worse. At Yale, they had a surprise instead. Whereas a year ago the university had thought it would end the 1971-72 year \$5.7 million in the red, President Kingman Brewster Jr. reported that the actual deficit was only about \$1,000,000. Although alumni gifts and cost cutting could account for a portion of the difference, there also must have been a fairly stunning miscalculation, and Brewster ordered an investigation to find out what went wrong.

A more relaxed budget is welcome, of course, but as Brewster warned the Yale Corporation, "the surprising divergence of estimates and performance does pose a danger that no future forecast will be believed." Moreover, he said, such "skepticism and suspicion" about how accurate Yale is in forecasting its budgets might shake "the community's confidence in the credibility and competence of the administration.



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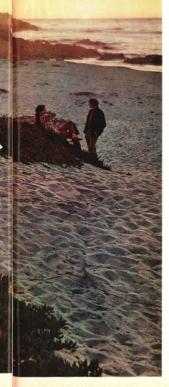
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EAST-WEST TRADE

China's Shopping Spree

Like every other Communist nation. The Popple's Republic of China has a practically endless shopping list of U.S. products that it would like to buy to help in its economic development. Ever since President Nixon's February visit unlocked the door for increased trade, the big question has been. What would Peking buy with its limited shopping funds? Last week U.S. businessmen got their first answer: a little food and a lot of jet planes.

of jet planes.

The Agriculture Department rerealed that China has contracted to purchase 15 million bushels of U.S. wheat
worth some \$30 million at current
world prices. The order hardly compares with the 400 million bushels bought so far this year by the Soviet
Union (see Tite NaTion). Still, the Far
Eastern sale marks an end to China's

heavy reliance on Canada for Western wheat and could well foreshadow much

larger agricultural deals.

Borrelhead. The big winner in China's other purchase was Seatife's Booing Co., which will collect a cool \$125
million from Peking for ten of park and
training for pilots and maintenance
men. As befits a first-time deal, the terms
were strietly cash and carry; the Chinese agreed to a 30% dwon payment take delivery of the last craft in about
20 months. Most other foreign buyers
of U.S. jet fleets expect long-term
of U.S. jet fleets expect long-term

The Boeing order was China's third aircraft purchase of the summer. The others were for six British-built Tridents and for three Anglo-French Concordes, the supersonics scheduled to go into service in the West in 1974. Why does China need so many new planes? "The Chinese do not have a very wide network of roads or a vast railway system, says Boeing Vice President Byron Miller, leader of the company's China delegation. "The cheapest way for them to obtain transportation to many places is the airplane, and I see a great potential in China for aircraft of all types Miller expects to see some of the 707s flown by the Chinese to distant countries. Peking either has already successfully bargained or is known to be negotiating for reciprocal air rights with France, Albania, Ethiopia and Pakistan; at present China's only foreign flights are to major cities in five neighboring countries

Although other U.S. aircraft companies, especially McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed, have tried hard to get into China, the only American manufacturer invited to make a presentation was Boeing, Both Miller and his

second in command. Herbert Grueter, are convinced that their inside track was due to Chinese officials' familiarity with the 707, which the French and Pakistan national airlines regularly fly into Peking, (Air Force One, the presidential jet, also is a 707.) Even so, Boeing's salesmen used every method they could think of, including visits to Chinese offices in Hong Kong and advances through intermediaries, before getting the nod. Finally Miller tried the direct approach and spent 21¢ to mail a letter to the China National Machinery Import and Export Corp. in Peking. Back came an invitation for a Boeing contingent to attend the Canton trade



BOEING VICE PRESIDENT BYRON MILLER A little food, a lot of planes.

fair in April and then go to Peking. Boeing's approach was simple and polite. Says Grueter, a German-born businessman who represented U.S. and European interests in the Orient for 15 years before joining the aircraft firm: You never sell to the Chinese-they buy from you." Aircraft salesmen usually pass around cuff links, miniature aircraft-panel clocks and other freebies to prospective customers, but Miller observed the Chinese emphasis on strict propriety by taking along as gifts only a stack of cardboard time-distance indicators that show flight times between various cities. These gradually disappeared from the table during the team's twice-daily three-hour sessions with officials of the machinery corporation and of China's civil aviation authority.

The first round of talks dealt with technical matters, and went smoothly; the Chinese were mainly interested in satisfying themselves that the 707 was still up-to-date. When the talk turned

to money, though, the atmosphere changed. The typical U.S. contract, as the Chinese see it, is too legalistic," says Grueter, "They know that their reputation for contract performance is No. 1 and feel that any company doing business with China does not need all kinds of protection." The Chinese kept haggling, stringing out the discussions on a minor matter of prices for spare parts. Two weeks ago, most of the Boeing men wanted to give up and tell the Chinese no deal was possible. Miller, who endured the bickering by nurturing a "Chinese frustration mustache," instead politely informed his hosts that the group planned to leave Peking on a certain date, with or without an order. That worked: the Americans deleted a few of the detested legalisms, the Chinese accepted the spare-parts prices, and the Boeing men went home with a 125-page contract.

BANKING

Fighting for Privacy

Round 1 of what promises to be a long court battle between the Treasury Department and the banking industry ended last week with each side scoring a knockdown. The tussle began more than two months ago, when the totally misnamed Bank Secrecy Act was sched uled to take effect. The law is intended to help the Government check up on such malefactors as tax cheaters and Mafia dons by forcing banks to disclose much information about transactions by customers. All along, leaders of the banking establishment have voiced their loud disapproval. The act, they claim, would lead to a "total invasion of privacy" (TIME, July 17). Joined by lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, they have sought to quash the law in the courts.

Last week a panel of three federal judges in San Francisco held one provision of the law unconstitutional-the regulation that would require banks to report to the Treasury any deposit or withdrawal of more than \$10,000, except for recurring transactions like those in corporate payroll accounts. But the judges left untouched requirements that banks must report any foreign transactions of more than \$5,000, microfilm the front and back of virtually every check that any U.S. resident writes and store those records for five years against the possibility that a Government agent may want to take a look.

The bankers are not sure what to do next because of legal technicalities involved. A separate A.C.L.U suit is pending in a Washington, D.C., federal court. One way or another, the argument seems likely to wind up in the Supreme Court.

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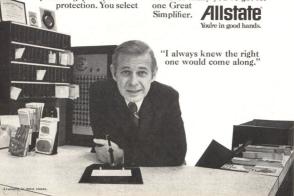
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The Young Lions of Europe

MUCH as they may criticize American food, manners or politice, Europeans have long held a grudging respect for U.S. management methods. So European companies tend to send their schools, they are eager to hime Europeans who have worked for American success that is so much in evidence. In Western Europe, U.S. corporations have built a direct investment mated \$75 billions—and ambilions. Europeans are determined to beat back "the American challenge."

Today, from Iberia to Scandinavia. a group of aggressive, dynamic businessmen are doing just that. Multinational in their attitudes, multilingual and young-at least by Continental standards-they are quietly changing the style and stepping up the pace of European business. In executive offices where well-bred formality and old school ties were once the rule, there is now less hierarchical authoritarianism and more promotion based on merit alone. Family connections may still be important, but class lines are melting. Indeed, many a European is beginning to act more like the European conception of a hard-driving American executive than most American businessmen themselves. Yet in their personal tastes and habits, most European managers remain recognizably products of their individual national cultures.

under a interest charge of the control of the contr

Almost to a man, the managers who are coming to the forefront in Europe have a common objective: they are reaching out for new markets, particularly in the European Economic Community. Though most European economies are troubled by higher inflation than the U.S., they are recovering from a recent slowdown in growth, and the potential for expansion is great. After last year's currency revaluations some Continental businessmen are considerably more interested in direct investment in the U.S. because their money can now buy more. In addition, Europe is catching up to the U.S. in use of sophisticated technology. A decade ago,

for example, the U.S. had 7500 general purpose computers and Western Europe had only 1,359, most of them American-made. The score today: the U.S. 54,000: Europe, 32,000, a full third of them made by European firms using their own technology. The "brain drain" appears to have been plugged, drain" appears to have been plugged, versal. Unemployment among U.S. engineering specialists in the past few years has prompted many to scout for jobs abroad.

Typical of Europe's rising chief executives are the eight men reported on below, all of them in their 30s or 40s. They are not the only young or middleaged business leaders in Eu-

aged obsides relates in Europe, and they are not necessarily as powerful as some older industrialists and bankers who have been on top longer. But partly because they have many more years shead, they and men like them will be firmly in command of Europe's privately owned commerce and industry by the end of the decade.

Future-Shock Trooper At 37, Pehr Gustaf Gyllenhammar is president and chief executive of Sweden's Volvo, the automobile, aircraft and heavyequipment manufacturthat is the largest industrial combine in Scandinavia (revenues last year: \$1.2 billion). He is also the author of a book about future economic and social problems, Toward the Turn of the Century, Somehow. "My main job is structuring a corporate philosophy that will take us into the next century," he says

Lately, Gyllenhammar has been concentrating on ways to help his workers enjoy their jobs. Since becoming chief executive 16 months ago, he has overseen \$30 million in improvements in Volvo plants-adding saunas, Ping Pong and coffee-break rooms, swimming pools and libraries. He is investing another \$50 million in two plants scheduled for completion in 1974, in which "work teams" of 20 will replace much of the assembly lines. Instead of each worker performing a single, repetitive operation, he or she will work as part of a group that will be responsible for assembling large components and subassemblies, like brake systems. On some teams, each member will change his job every day-for example, alternating between the assembly line, qual-

ity control stations and office paper work. U.S. automakers say that Gyllenhammar's innovations are not suited for Detroit's high-volume production, but in next year's contract negotiations the United Auto Workers are expected to ask for an employee voice in determining hours, plant layout, assembly-line speed and other production details. In addition, Gyllenhammar has put two workers on Volvo's twelve-man board of directors and replaced most individual offices in the company's Göteborg headquarters with open work areas to encourage contact among executives and white-collar employees.

Just as striking as Gyllenhammar's private industrial revolution are his views about the automobile: "I don't think it would be a bad thing to ban the private car in big cities. Cars are killing the city and strangling small towns and villages. Car manufacturers should



Pehr Gyllenhammar, president of Sweden's Volvo, measuring morale on the assembly line.

work with government authorities to find transportation facilities that can take over for the car. And car manufacturers should concentrate on cleaning up the piston engine."

BUSINESS

James Goldsmith, 39, is a true multinational man. Born in Paris of a British father and a French mother, he speaks both languages fluently, divides his time between homes in England and France, and holds passports of both nations. Goldsmith's \$1.4 billion-a-year Cavenham Foods empire—Europe's third largest food processor after Unilever and Nestlé-also straddles the English Channel.

He started cooking up his empire of edibles in 1965, when he catered to both the sweet tooth and the weight-consciousness of Britons by forming Cavenham Foods as a diversified maker of candy and diet products. Following the reci-

takeover specialists, Goldsmith began buying troubled foodmakers and selling off their undervalued surplus assets. He surprised British financiers by buying Bovril, maker of Britain's bestknown beef extract, for \$50 million in

and Stiltons favored by British palates.

pes of Jim Slater and other British

June 1971. Since then the price of Cavenham shares has tripled.

Goldsmith claims to have learned the art of management from the mistakes of U.S. multinationals. "Americans tended to look at Europe as a single market, but that is an oversimplification," he says. "When it comes to food, every market has totally different tastes." He tells French cheesemakers to forget about trying to sell their Camembert and Pont-l'Evêque in Britain, and learn how to make the Cheddars Goldsmith also avoids what he sees as the pitfall of American-style conglomeration by keeping the bulk of his expansion in the food business. Lately he has been adding to his already large interests in banks, insurance companies and property-development firms, but the newcomers will be used to help provide cash for the acquisition of more Common Market food companies. There should be plenty of reserves; earnings from Goldsmith's varied interests this year are expected to be about \$50 million.

Slater is looking into takeovers of firms in most Common Market countries. His stake in Canadian industry is worth \$50 million. He regards Canada as a test area for his planned move into takeovers in the U.S.

A Man of Much Taste





ties Generally acknowledged as the country's brightest young business leader, he works a twelve- to 14-hour day and spends half his time traveling to some of the more than 100 countries where Volvo does business. Says Gyllenhammar: "If you put me in a sub-urb and gave me a six-hour day, I'd have a heart attack."

Company Capturer

Jim Slater was known to few outside British financial circles until Bobby Fischer threatened to boycott his world championship chess match with Boris Spassky. Slater put up the \$125,000 in additional prize money that helped bring Fischer to the table. The 43-yearold investment banker has a passion for chess; he keeps a board in his London office and, until recently, had a correspondence match in progress at all times

Slater says that chess has taught him much about winning in business. He built a fortune by becoming a master of the corporate takeover, analyzing companies' strengths and weaknesses. then moving to capture them by means of quick, surprising purchases of stock. Though his Slater, Walker Securities

Ltd. was founded only eight years ago, his takeover tactics have made it one of the largest investment-banking firms in Europe. It owns major or controlling interests in 200 companies and, Slater insists, "half of them do not even know about it." Slater, Walker has assets of some \$800 million; last year it earned \$23 million. Slater himself has a personal net worth estimated at \$20 Lately he has been streamlining his

approach. Now he typically buys a minority interest in a company, then acts as its banker and financial adviser in helping it expand. He collects fees from the company for his services and, usually within a year or two, sells out his appreciated holdings for a profit. When a reporter noted that all this sounds as easy as winning in a game of Monopoly, Slater replied, "Well, it is-it is. Slater started as an accountant with

Leyland Motors. In 1964 he bought a real estate company and, together with a partner, Peter Walker, renamed it Slater, Walker Securities. They sold its shares to the public and started acquiring companies. (Walker quit the firm two years ago to become Britain's Minister for the Environment.) Today Jim

Jean of All Trades Jean Saint-Geours, 47, is professor

political economy at the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris, where he lectures from his own 500-page textbook. He is the author of four novels and a nonfiction book, Long Live the Consumer Society. He is an avid crosscountry runner, swimmer and tennis player, and a former member of the national championship rugby team. He speaks fluent English, Spanish, GerOVOLKENAGEN OF AMERICA, IN

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VENTURA II



MATADOR

Few things in life work as well as a Volkswagen.

BUSINESS

man and Italian, and reads Latin. He also finds time to be a banker. As managing director of Crédit Lvonnais, the eighth largest bank in the world (assets: \$15.7 billion), Saint-Geours is a proponent of the European movement toward multinational banking consortiums. The bank's two-year-old union with Germany's Commerzbank and Italy's Banco di Roma to form the CCB group is one of at least seven major liaisons; their main purpose is to provide big, convenient pools of capital in different currencies to help international firms expand. The CCB group commands assets of nearly \$31 billion.

Saint-Geours is one of the many French executives who have built a reputation in the government bureaucracy stitute in the government stitute in the french stitute in business. He served with the French mission to the United Nations in Manhattan. Later became the government's director of economic forecasts in Manhattan. Later became the government's policy. Four years ago he moved to Crédit Lyonnais. Because the abank is really controlled by the government, the shift was mortified to the government to shift was mortified by the government economic method to the controlled by the government to shift was mortified by the government economic method in the source of the conment of the shift was mortified by the government economic method in the source of the conment of the shift was mortified by the government economic method in the source of the controlled by the source of the controlled by the government economic method in the source of the controlled by the government economic method in the source of the controlled by the source of the controlled by the government economic method in the source of the controlled by the controlled by the source of the controlled by the controlled by the source of the controlled by the source of the controlled by the con-

Unlike some older French bankers, Saint-Geours argues that "it is possible to mix social legislation with the big business of the Common Market." He adds that, "the part that business can

play is in fair and socially sensitive hiring policies. Companies must not merely select candidates on the basis of training or apti-tude, but must keep a strong eye out for sex, race, socioeconomic standing and need." Saint-Geours's statements have raised some evebrows in the stuffy world of French banking. "The system is basically an old-boy net." he says, "and it overlooks dozens of qualified men who drop out because they do not feel involved in what they are doing." Saint-Geours himself has been helped along by the old-boy net, yet he would heartily applaud its demise. Says he: "There is

no one at my level in the conservative business of banking who is further to the left than I."

Apostle of Togetherness From his base in Frankfurt, Jürgen

Ponto has done even more than Saïnt-Geours to advance the cause of togetherness in banking. Ponto's Dresdner Bank is Germany's second largest (after Deutsche Bank) with \$13 billion in saxets. It has pitned seven other international banks to form Société Financiere Européenne (SFE), the world's cause son seven de la companyation of the assets of \$1.30 billion. Last year Dresdner Bank also linked with three European banks in the Associated Banks of Europe Corp. (ABECOR). Members' assets total \$30 billion. With Ponto's help, ABECOR and three other banks are pooling the training of junior executives. The seven banks hold joint seminars and will soon open a training center near Frankfurt.

Ponto spent his early childhood in Ecuador and Chile, where his German father ran an export-import business.



Above: Jürgen Ponto, chief executive of Dresdner Bank, in Frankfurt office. Below: Heinz Nixdorf, West German computer maker who bested the giants.



After the war he studied at Göttingen, Hamburg, Zurich, Cambridge and the University of Washington, where he did half a year of graduate work in international law. He joined Dresdner Bank in 1950 "out of curiosity about figures," and by 1969 made it to chief

Ponto feels strongly about European economic integration: "It is simply too rational to fail." He is less optimistic about the development of East-West trade: "The question of true mutual exchange of goods must be judged much more skeptically. The Soviet Union can supply the West with raw materials, but most of the other Eastern European nations lack that capability." Last year he had a long talk at the Kremlin with Premier Alexei Kosygin, and the session apparently went well. Dresdner last week announced that it had applied for Soviet permission to open an office in Moscow and become the first Western bank represented there.

Computer Competer

Heinz Nixdorf, 47, has built Germany's most successful computer manufacturing company. The firm, Nixdorf-Computer, of which he is founder, sole owner and chief executive, has been competing head to head with IBM, Machines Bull (now Honeywell), Philips, Burroughs and Univac. Nixdorf's firm is the only European-based company that has consistently earned a profit from computers throughout the past two decades. Lately, the directors of one major manufacturer decided that he must be doing something right: AEG-Telefunken last December placed its computer interests in a fifty-fifty partnership with Nixdorf; the two companies have formed a joint subsidiary to develop and produce large computers.

While Nixdorf was still a physics student at the University of Frankfurt in 1952, it struck him that most companies at that time could not afford the hulking computers being sold in Europe. He was convinced that he could build a small machine for only \$8,000.

motorbike and set out across the countryside to find a customer. Executives of a Ruhr Valley utility company were interested in what the brash fellow offered. After he finally built the machine, orders began coming in so fast that Nix-dorf quit school and opened his own shop. Now he sells to 24 countries. Nixdorf-Computer sales last year.

Nixdorf spends onethird of his time traveling, including three trips a year to the U.S. He works tenhour days; on weekends he pores over technical books and periodicals, plays tennis and sails his 23-ft. boat,

occasionally in international regattas. "Whatever I do is achievement oriented," Nixdorf says. "I want to compete."

were \$99 million.

The Clockwork Swiss

Puter Wild. 40-year-old chief centres of the Statement of





to the traditional

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BUSINESS

bought out one U.S. firm (Hamilton) and entered into a joint venture with another (Optel, a liquid-crystal maker). "Some people call me the ugly American of Swiss industry," he says. "But you can't run a business on the basis of national glory."

and the government of the working for Fabiques de Tabae Réunies, a cigarette manufacturer that was owned by his mother's family. The firm was taken over in 1962 by Philip Morris, Waltz stayed on as an executive for seven years, then quit because of "serious disagreements" with his bosses. He had hoped to take a long skiing vacation, but the directors of SSIH, figuring that Waltz was just the decisive executive to meet the Japanese and U.S. compe-

tition, lured him off the Alpine slopes.



Switzerland's SSIH watchmaking combine, at Omega factory in Biel. Right: Hotelier Francisco Meliá with family on the lawn of his home near Madrid.

Waltz figured that he could use his Philip Morris experience to advantage. "Traditionally," he says, "watchmaking has been a family business in Switzerland, and companies were beginning to lose ground to modern foreign enterprises. I had seen internationalization at work in the tobacco business, and I wanted to try the same thing in the production and marketing of watches."

Waltz has pushed SSIH even further into such growing markets as the U.S. Now he is talking about diversilying. Omega has developed a threebeam laser welding system that it may market, and is looking into the possibility of assembling its timepieces in Latin America and other areas where labor costs are low.

World Hotelier

Francisco ("Paco") Meliá, 32, is the grand young man of Spain's biggest industry: tourism. His company has I hotels in Spain, and eight others are in the advanced planning stage or under

construction there. Not content to let his chain's gains fall mainly in Spain, Paco is going international. Ground has been broken or bought for 15 more hotels in cities from Acapulco to Baghdad.

Tourism runs in Francisco's family, list father, Don José Mellá Sinisterra, now semiretired at 61, founded the family's travel configorate in 1947. Today it includes Francisco's hotels as well as interest of the family for the family family family for the family fortune, since he was 23. He south shi own sites, arrange the comployees right, "We are combining the American (vill, "We are combining the American (vill)").

business approach with European service," he says. "We are fighting to avoid that impersonal atmosphere that comes with big hotels. So far I think we have succeeded."

ucceeded."

The Meliá chain pioneered

is a business for the future. Today we are just halfway there."

Why does Europe seem so well endowed with fresh business talent? European society is clearly loosening up. allowing bright young men to make it on their talents, instead of on their class origins. More important, World War II decimated the age group now in its 50s, so more men in their 30s and 40s have been drawn into leadership positions. There has also been a gentle cultural drift toward more respect for youth. Says Nils Gustav Grotenfelt, 49-yearold chairman of the Finnish Paper Mills Association: "We are going back to the 17th and 18th centuries. Most of the world's great leaders then were under 40. We have decided that the greater experience of age does not necessarily out-

weigh the greater daring of youth."
Perhaps the main reason is that
good managers are a function of their
competition. If the competition is slothful, as it was in some parts of Europe
for many years after World War II.



the "apartotel" concept in Spain. Recause the country has only a limited capital market, the Meliás put together groups of individual investors to finance new construction. Instead of shares in the venture, each investor got a suite of rooms that he either held for his own use or had the Meliás rent out for him. At present, three Meliá hotels operate on this principle. On each of its facilities, Meliá Hotels takes 15% of net profit in return for its management efforts.

Francisco Mellá's international expansion program dwarfs the entire family's present holdings. The Egyptian government has chosen Mellá to take over management of the Semiramis and the program of the Semiramis and the that have seen better days. Mellá has also acquired land in Paris and Lonon. His company is building hotels in Mexico, Venezuela, Puero Rico and other parts of the Caribbean. The Latin American market is a natural for usation of the Caribbean of the Caribbean of the in Eastern Europe and Israel. "Tourism In Eastern Europe and Israel." Tourism management becomes moss-backed. If competition is brisk, management turns innovative. The big entry of U.S. compute the state of the competition is maken the manager into meeting "the manager into meeting "the competition of turiffs within the Common Market has made European producers start thinking about the competition immediately beyond their borders.

That competition will become even sharper in the decade ahead. The Common Market is expected to be expanded from six nations to ten on Jan. 1. And Continental businessmen are watching with concern the emergence of a "Japanese challenge," as names like Toyotta. Sony and Hitatel mise across Europe. Everywhere the conviction is growing control to the conviction of the conv

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straight both ways.







"Unhappy owners.

We don't want, any."

-Ford Motor Company

"6,035 Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers are with us. We have the product.

And we've got an exclusive new way designed to keep our owners happy."

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And we're concerned about a very real problem in the car business: unhappy owners.

We want to solve our share

We intend to do just that by working to keep owners of Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars and Ford trucks happy—regardless of the age of their vehicles.

In short, we're committed to doing a better job than ever before—on the assembly line before you buy, and in the service department after you buy.

> OUR GOAL IS NO UNHAPPY OWNERS

Let's face it. We know that keeping every owner happy is aiming for perfection.

And to be honest, we doubt if we'll be able to please 100 percent of our owners, 100 percent of the time. But this is our way of doing

Before we set our goal, we tested it for six months in Indianapolis with 80

Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers. We asked unhappy owners to come forward, and we offered to solve their problems.

Yes, the test turned up some impossible cases. But in most cases, our owners were reasonable and their problems could be solved.

And if the goal can be reached in Indianapolis, we're confident it can be reached everywhere.

OKAY, WHO'S BEHIND IT?

The commitment to our goal is backed by the people who are directly responsible for making it happen. It starts with the engineers and designers, and extends all the way to the people who run our plants. And it includes virtually every Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealer and their service personnel.

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il the mechanic who does the wor will sign the job.

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problem. In most cases, that's where your problem will end.

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problem and tell them you want action.

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From there, he'll get in touch with the dealer. And he'll work with both of you to try to straighten things out. Take us up on it. All we ask is a

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Let us know what's on your mind. We listen better.

And we'd like to prove it to you.





Onward with Adler

"I inherited a city uniquely devoted to opera," says Kurt Herbert Adler, a man uniquely devoted to opera. Adler is the general director of the San Francisco Opera and last week, as his company kicked off its 50th-anniversary season, citizens and patrons were busy proving their devotion. In what other major American city would the mayor set aside a big chunk of downtown (Union Square) and invite 10,000 for a musicale? Where else would Jesus Freaks mingle with bankers and hard hats to watch Fafner the Dragon chase Wagner's Rhinemaidens and the clowns from I Pagliacci on specially constructed mini-stages? Who else but Adler could persuade Prima Donna Joan Sutherland to brave both the crowd and the city's infamous outdoor air-conditioning and sing Ah fors' è lui and Sempre libera from Verdi's La Traviata? Introduced by his Honor Joseph Alioto, the statuesque ("La Stupenda"), redheaded Joan beamed upon her vast audience and remarked with her familiar air of Aussie no-nonsense: mayor's already told you what I'm going to sing, so I might as well get on with it

La Stupenda really got on with it a few nights later as the star of opening night's new production of Bellini's bel canto classic Norma. Though Sutherland did not warm up until after her cruel Act I setpiece Casta Diva, she has rarely sung as passionately or been so actively involved in the dramatic proceedings. Under Tito Capabianco's

ingenious direction, Sutherland clearly dramatized the two sides of Norma's often enigmatic personality—sever and stately as the imperious high priestess of the Druids, yielding, even frantic as a woman in love with, and ready to kill for, a Roman proconsul (Tenor John Alexander).

Bel canto opera puts everyone to the test, including the audience. Norma. for example, is one of those static abstracts that—like most neo-Roman architecture—more often command respect ture—more often command respect ture—the command that provides the second turn that the command turn that the command turn that the turn that the command turn that the com

It was, in other words, exactly what an Franciscans have come to expect of their opera. The company's tradition goes back to a genially schrozid Italian named Goetano Merody with founded that, though he favored Italian opera, he would have little to do with Italian meror come on time." Merola would grumble. "Give me the Germans. They are prompt or derly, reliable." One of the most manner was Kurt Adler. A Viennese imman" was Kurt Adler. A Viennese imman" was Kurt Adler. A Viennese im-



OPERA GENERAL DIRECTOR KURT ADLER

migrant, Adler reached San Francisco as chorus director in 1943, after five years at the Chicago Opera. He became director when Merola died in 1953. In the two decades since, Adler, now

67, has more than doubled the company's regular fall season (from five to eleven weeks) and quadrupled its annuared a budger past the \$5,000,000 mark. He spring program for offbeat operatic productions with regular to the spring program for offbeat operatic productions sung in English (among them Kurt Weill's Mahagoanny). More important, the has launched the roving Western Opera, a company of young American Company of the part of the

ent company that Adler has really made ashowing. He presented the first major U.S. stagings of such operatic land-marks as Strauss's Die Frau ohne Schaten. Britten's A Midsummer Night? He was the first to put such now celebrated European as Berigin Nisson. Elisabeth Schropether and Berigin Nisson. Elisabeth Schropether and European as Berigin Nisson. Elisabeth Schropether and European as Berigin Nisson. Elisabeth Schropether and Schropether a

to the Metropolitan."

If San Francisco is even arguably equal to the Met, it is because Adler has prepared so long in music and drama, and because he oversees every phase of the company's operation—from program notes to the lighting

on the front steps

Courtly. Perched on the aisle in Row V at rehearsals, Adler is a fidgety puppeteer who claps his hands if the tempo is too slow, phones backstage impatiently if the chorus is flat, barks commands to his secretary, who will come in an hour early the next morning to type them up. Says Leontyne Price: "Just when you think Adler is finally holed up in his office, he will turn up in the chorus or pop out from behind a bush to tell you your train is a foot too long." A short man with an advancing paunch, soft, silver-gray hair over the collar, and kind, blue, bespectacled eyes, Adler can be ultra-suave when kissing a board member's wife, making a courtly progress through a drawing room, or wooing a soprano. "You will luff the ten-arr I have for you," he coos into the phone. "He is so-o-o hawn-zum." But he is unmovable on the subject of con-

tracts and rehearsals. In an average year, the San Francisco Opera company settles for a dozen shows, including at least three exciting and lavish new productions. That way the production of the production of the company of the production of the production of the ferent. In addition to two complete presentations of his two-year-old "Ring" cycle, he will offer a completely new Toxes and a new L'Apricaine, as well as the American premier of the Von Old Ladv.

One of the most decorative ornaments will be the arrival in November of a new Lucia di Lammermoor with Beverly Sills, contrite at having tried, and failed, to talk her way out of early rehearsals. "Kurt, so if I arrive two days later what is the big deal?" asked Beverly. Replied Adler: "You wanted a new production. It's yours. You wanted a first-class tenor; I can't go better than Luciano Pavarotti. You wanted Capobianco. You have Capobianco. Now you have to live up to your terms. Sills thought for a minute. "You're right," she said. "I'll be there when you expect me." Adler has that effect on a lot of people.





BOOKS

Witness to Yesterday

AUGUST 1914
by ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN
Translated by MICHAEL GLENNY
622 pages. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

When the 1914 war with Germany broke out, Czarist Russia was unprepared. Yet she instantly sent two armies into East Prussia. Both were illequipped, underfed and hampered from headquarters by more than the usual complement of careerist nitwits, blockheaded aristocrats and plain cowards familiar in the literature of military debacle. In the resulting battle, the Russian Second Army, lumbering westward in the vicinity of Tannenberg, was enveloped by the Germans. More than 90,000 prisoners were taken. In a few days, despite great courage shown by many Russian regiments and officers, the Second Army ceased to exist. Its brave but confused commander, General Alexander Samsonov, committed suicide. The Russian General Staff quickly covered its own criminal idiocy by blaming him entirely for the defeat

These very real events are not merely the background of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's already much puffed (and huffed at) new novel. In an occasionally quite tedious way, the battle is the book. Understandably so. August 1914 is the first of a many-volumed effort by Solzhenitsyn to re-create modern Russian history in truthful fiction. Tannenberg was a decisive battle from which the Czarist regime and the Russian war effort never recovered. But there are moments when the reader, plugging along with the hungry troops or trying to feel the requisite rage at the chicanery of the book's archvillain General Zhilinski, longs for a series of those day-byday position maps that help make sense of nonfictional accounts of war

Truthful Witness. At the beginning, to be sure, Solzhenitsyn sets out a number of narrative seedlings that he clearly expects to nourish to fuller life in future volumes. Among the best minor characters are a rich, rough, self-made landowner named Tomchak and his studious daughter (who may be drawn from the author's mother and grandfather). Solzhenitsyn's principal literary creation (and expository device) is a staff colonel named Verotyntsev, who has license to follow the battle to frontline trenches as an observer and sometimes as tactical hero. Verotyntsev has fictional possibilities. He combines a kind of detached professional elegance that suggests Prince Andrey Bolkonsky in Tolstoy's War and Peace with that passion for bearing truthful witness at all costs that has been the center of Solzhenitsyn's own career as a writer. In August 1914, though, Verotyntsev is too

busy carrying messages around the battlefield (and from the author to the reader) to seem entirely human.

Even at the book's close, when Novcitis Solzhenistyn might have been expected to weave the threads of personal narrative back together again, it is Historian Solzhenitsyn who has the last word. In a showdown scene that strains credulity but stirs historic perspective, the young colonel risks his career to confront the Russian General Staff with its lies and follies. He even predicts that if they do not face these facts, defeat in the war will surely follow.

Solzhenitsyn is a controversial world figure, sadly, inevitably praised and blamed for reasons that have more to do with politics than literature. Cancer Ward. The First Circle, A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich ring with a high purpose that goes far beyond the exposure of Stalinist terror. Though August 1914 departs for the first time from the author's own immediate personal experience, it continues the work begun in earlier books. Solzhenitsyn is attempting nothing less than to restore to the Russian people a whole segment of personal experience never truthfully written about or discussed, as well as their own recent history, which the makers of the 1917 revolution rewrote for purposes of solidarity.

This is why August 1914, despite a graceless translation and fictional failures, is an extraordinary book. The horrors of the 20th century have produced a more and more widespread belief that, confronted by such things as bureaucracy, modern war and concentation camps, man is necessarily reduced to pliable victim, meaningless chipher, hopeless bundle of conditioned

Communist critics have accused August 1914 of glorifying German military might. In fact, its pages shine with the author's loving awareness of the Russian capacity to endure, and the "in-exhaustible spiritual strength that lay hidden under these soldiers' turns, and the "in-most of turning discourse about history, asserting—in contrast to Tolstory—that though men do not know the pur-that though men do not know the pur-

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN



RUSSIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS IN WORLD WAR I



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BOOKS

pose of life, individual acts of common sense, honesty and courage may change the course of history. Out of the dark past, in the terrain around Tannenberg, he produces examples.

They do not stir an American reader as they do Solzhenitsyn. The war seems distant. The rhetoric of patriotism is just now justifiably in ill repute. The dramatic scenes are not so dense, driving and personal as they were in Cancer Ward and The First Circle. But the message carries. Solzhenitsyn could be writing of himself when he describes Staff Colonel Verotyntsev's showdown with the generals: "He brought with him, too, that passionate sense of conviction which inspires belief less by its veracity than by its origin in Timothy Foote personal suffering.



GERALD JAY GOLDBERG

Skewed Wonders

126 DAYS OF CONTINUOUS SUNSHINE by GERALD JAY GOLDBERG 215 pages. Dial. \$6.95.

When his mood is benign. Gerald apy Goldberg regards the world rhrough skewed lenses and produces wonders. "Martin Fogle was growing up, as in appeared into their shoes." Slightly unity, but marvelously accurate; this is exactly what the aging parents of a 15-tunber on in the same story, the reader learns of Martin's father that "Once an idea occurred to thim, he would hold on to it like an umbrella in a high wind."

The idea held most fiercely by Martin's father, a printer, is that his huge son should get an education. Summer school. Not a chance, says Martin. No. Enn-oh. His father berates him as he hulks placidly over his body-building

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Nationally advertised brands are what we take for granted. But we'd soon know the difference if they weren't around.

When brand names compete, products get better.





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BOOKS

scrapbook. No notice. His father pinches his vast upper arm. Nothing, Finally, driven round the bend by love and exasperation. Martin's father thwacks him with a rolled-up newspaper

Instant action! Calamity! Martin flinches a giant's flinch, falls off his chair and bangs his face against the metal leg of the kitchen table. He breaks off two teeth. The last sentences of Goldberg's story are these: "Slowly, leaking out of every muscle in his body, the tears gathered. Rushing forward, the little printer took his trembling son in his arms and, caressing him like an infant, cried triumphantly for all the world to hear. 'You're a good boy, Martin. You're a good boy

"Some time later, when Mrs. Fogle arrived, her cart as filled as a Christmas stocking, she was surprised to find her son, the student, looking drawn and tired, his shoulders bent over a large book with small printing. Her husband quickly put a finger to his lips and motioned her to him. Arm in arm, they stood over the boy and, nodding and smiling, together they welcomed the

A wonderful story, and there are one or two others in this collection that approach it. But the rest of Goldberg's stories conform to a pattern that is becoming tediously familiar these days. Goldberg follows the form skillfully enough. Like Donald Barthelme he demonstrates not by fantastic apparitions but by a series of warped mundanities, that the familiar world is totally mad. The effect is like the disorientation of a sour dream

Insights can come from sour dreams. But after several such stories the reader may rebel at the somewhat mechanical process by which the dreams are triggered. Once learned, it is the same trick every time it is done. Barthelme used this single effect to transmute himself with rapidity into a brilliant bore, and it would be a shame if Goldberg repeated that wasteful performance. John Skow

Braless in Gaza THE BREAKT

by PHILIP ROTH

78 pages. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. \$4 95

This, in his own words, is the story of David Alan Kepesh, a 38-year-old lecturer in comparative literature, who, between midnight and 4 a.m. on Feb. 18. 1971, turned into a sightless, 6-ft., 155lb. female breast, "At one of my ends," New York hospital. "I am rounded off like a watermelon; at the other I terminate in a nipple, cylindrical in shape, projecting five inches from my 'body.

Kepesh's condition is not covered by Blue Cross. For that matter, he is uninsurable by any of society's institutions. His metamorphosis cannot even be explained scientifically. As a vesti-

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DAILID DOTA Kina Midas of sex

gial literary intellectual. Kepesh himself can only offer reasons that are as powerless as spitballs against the whale of his new reality. He is only sure of two things: "I am really quite as alone as anyone could ever wish to be," and "Human I insist I am, but not that human.

Immobile in his special hammock. fed through tubes and benevolently cared for, he receives only a few close visitors. Kepesh is the ideal erogenous zone. In addition to having some sort of organs of speech and hearing, the Breast is capable of unlimited sexual excitement. Nurses massage it; the girl friend caresses it-although always a step behind Kepesh's erotic imagination. A graduate of five years of psychoanalysis, he seems to have become the literal embodiment of the Hefnerian dream. In fact, Kepesh is the King Midas of sex. "Beware fanciful desires." he warns. "You may get lucky In the logic of the absurd, Kepesh

is a huge success-a post-Freudian wonder who no longer needs to adjust to civilization's discontents. As he comes to realize this, he assumes the arrogance of the chosen and decides to milk his uniqueness for all the pleasure and celebrity it is worth. "This, my friend," he cries, "is the Land of Opportunity in the Age of Self-Fulfillment, and I am David Alan Kepesh, the Breast, and I will live by my own light!" Visions of big money and fame join his fantasies.

Yet it is Kepesh the former lit professor who must have the last word. He is full of contempt for the "morons and madmen," anyone who would laugh. gape or exploit him. Nevertheless he feels the urge to lead this uneducated herd to drink from the reservoir of great art. In concluding what is surely the most stylish lecture of his career, he quotes "Archaic Torso of Apollo," by the German poet Rainer Maria Rilke. Rilke's poem, which seeks to close

the Judaeo-Christian wound between

spirit and flesh, ends with the line "You must change your life." It is hardly needed as a reminder that The Breast represents a change in Philip Roth's perspective. Coming to grips with small r reality has been the strife of his writing career. Nearly a dozen years ago, he joined the chorus of writers and critics who complained that the bizarre reality of American life exceeded anything a writer could invent. It was really a way of saying that for the moment, he was stumped. That moment passed with Portnoy's Complaint, in which reality was handled as painfully funny fantasies on a psychiatrist's couch. The Breast is the next risky step: an attempt to outflank reality by being more grotesque than it can be. Remarkably, Roth does it without descending to the level of a vulgar joke. The Breast is more touchingly human than funny, whether read as a fable or credo. Roth can even be charged with committing uplift-especially in his awe of Rilke, who kept his shape as a great artist by refusing to submit to the probings of clinical psychology. Rilke's inspired reason was that if his demons were exorcised, his angels would leave him too. R.Z. Sheppard

That's All. Folks

EDWIN MULLHOUSE, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF AN AMERICAN WRITER, 1943-1954, BY JEFFREY CARTWRIGHT

by STEVEN MILLHAUSER 305 pages, Knopf, \$6.95.

Pale Fire was Vladimir Nabokov's triumphant literary joke about the attempts of a mad pedant to write about the life and work of a poet whom he barely knew and whose qualities eluded him completely. The book seemed to be the very last laugh at the extremes of the New Criticism-destructive works of literary detection, prolix biographies, and any number of other sins against common sense and the simple enjoyment of art.

It seemed unlikely that anyone would try to outdo Nabokov at his own game, but Steven Millhauser, a Brown University graduate student, has given it a game try in a really promising short novel. His jokes are broader than Nabokov's and are not woven into the story with nearly the master's exquisite timing. But he is witty, and his conceit -making both the artist and his biographer small boys-is elastic enough to stretch the length of the book

As the extended title indicates, Novelist Mullhouse lived a mere eleven years, and his output, aside from a few little stories, was a "novel" called Cartoons, inspired by innumerable comic books and animated movie features. Though mildly precocious, Edwin is in fact a rather ordinary little fellow. The one to watch is Jeffrey Cartwright, a rare demon in the Nabokovian mold. With his "extraordinary, truly inspired memory." Jeffrey recalls his first meeting with Edwin, which occurred when

the former was six months old and the latter but a few days. From that moment, Jeffrey preys upon the unfortunate Edwin, and after his untimely death launches into his "biography with a confident zeal that would give pause to Leon Edel.

As a biographer, Jeffrey shares the mania for list making that afflicts everyone from Joyce to Susan Sontag. There are catalogues of Edwin's first utterances ("nnnn" for complaining, 'kkkk" for giggling and "chff"-"an early version of Jeffrey?"); the 54 books Edwin owned at age two. There are also bull's-eye descriptions of the exquisite boredom of kindergarten, and a fine malevolent parody of children's picture books called The Lonely Island ("Sometimes rain came to the island...but then it went away...The island dreamed of an ocean with many islands...The island woke up. It saw...another island and...another island...").

After such fare, young Edwin turns to cartoons with enthusiasm. He starts by saying things like "Thanks, Mister," with appropriate cartoon intonation. Then comes a little poem written on the death of a friend that ends with 'That's all, folks!" Mullhouse's novel, which also ends with the immortal cartoon closing line from Looney Tunes. seals its author's literary future. Jeffrey decides that his own mission in life is to immortalize his friend in a biography. His next thought is that it is damned inconvenient for a biographer to have a living subject messing things up. To reveal more would be unfair. Significantly, both little boys love to hear Edwin's father recite Abdul, the Bulbul Amir, but Father can never remember how the poem ends. Martha Duffy

Best Sellers FICTION

- 1-Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach (1 last week)
- 2-My Name Is Asher Lev, Potok
- 3—The Winds of War, Wouk (4) 4—The Dark Horse, Knebel (5) 5-Report to the Commissioner,
- Mills (3) 6-August 1914, Solzhenitsyn
- 7—Captains and the Kings, Caldwell (7)
- 8—The Levanter, Ambler 9—I Come as a Thief, Auchincloss 10-A Portion for Foxes, McClary (6)

NONFICTION

- 1-Open Marriage, Nena and George O'Neill (2) 2-O Jerusaleml, Collins and
- Lapierre (4) 3-Eleanor: The Years Alone,
- 4-I'm O.K., You're O.K., Harris (3)
- 5-The Peter Prescription, Peter (6) 6-George S. Kaufman,
- 7-The Superlawyers, Goulden (8) 8—The Boys of Summer, Kahn (7) 9-Paris Was Yesterday 1925-
- 1939, Flanner 10-A World Beyond, Montgomery (9)

THE PRESS

The Inside Man

The mere mention of Chicago brings forth visions of vole fraud, but evidence that would stand up in court has always been difficult to find. Even in 1960, when it was widely suspected that hanky-pank; in Cook County cost Richard Nixon Illinois' electoral votes. 633 indictiments resulted in zero convictions. Last week the Chicago Tribune, after months of diligent digring, have been supported to the contraction of the contraction of the march by Mayor Richard Daley's Democratic organization. This time the evidence seemed irrondal.

The story was pieced together by an experienced team of four investigative reporters, and one young rewrite man who infiltrated the Chicago board of election commissioners. In charge was George Bliss, 53, veteran of many exposés and Pulitzer prizewinner. Bliss, who had done earlier stories on election fraud, got a break last spring when he learned of a vacant patronage job at the election board. Of 200 positions. only four were for Republicans, including the \$20-a-day clerk's post. To fill it Bliss needed an "inside man" at the Trib, one who would not be recognized by city officials. He chose William Mul-len, 27, who has only limited reporting experience. "His chief asset," says Bliss, is that he is a very low-key but very alert guy.

Sponsored by a Republican acquaintance of Bliss, Mullen applied for the job under his own name, neglecting only to tell the commissioners' chairman, Stanley T. Kusper Jr., that he was a Trib employee. He went to work last April and soon satisfied his suspicious Democratic co-workers that he was on the level. Finally he got access to the office vault and old ballot applications the slips signed by voters just before entering the booth. Mullen found an apparent forgery almost immediately, one most proper signed to the signed signed to the proper signed to the proper

Mullen's mission was a closely held sect, known only to top *Trib* editors and the U.S. Attorney, who already had an election-fraud investigation going. His cover was nearly blown one day when a *Trib* colleague happened into the commissioners' office. "I dived into the files," Mullen recalls.

Forgery, By day, Mullen methodically collected evidence. Each might he took a roundabout route to the Tribune Tower a mile away and recorded his findings in a carefully guarded book. Twice he was followed by board employees, but they concluded that he was going there only to meet a girl friend. After three months, Mullen had gathered enough documentation.

Then he and the Bliss crew spent and other month in Chicago's working-class and slum wards. laboriously checking out names and addresses. They reported finding more than 1,000 cases of electric control of the control

were found in 22 of Chicago's 50 wards. Mullen meanwhile had left Kusper's office on the pretext that he had to be with a sick father in Wischest of the present of the present of the present of the father's health and got Mullen's roommate who knew he was on a secret mission but was unaware of the ruse. Mullen was at work, said the roommate. Kusper: "Where?" Roommate: "At the Tribune," Kusper: "Oh wow!"

The newspaper's findings set off a state investigation and resulted in widening the federal inquiry, which produced indictments of 40 political small fry. An election watchdog group brought suit to place Kusper's board under court supervision.

Top Cook County Democrats, however, seemed unflustered, Kusper pointed out that his job is administrative, not investigatory, and that he is not responsible for what happens at the precinct level. Mayor Daley observed that "Kusper is a man of integrity," adding: "We always have these charges about this time of year. If anyone is guilty, they should be punished."



INTELLECTUAL DIGEST EDITOR GOLDMAN

The Idea Mill

The title is pretentious and a trifle intimidating. Intellectual Digest, moreover, sounds like a contradiction in terms; scholarly writing is almost by definition lengthy and leisured. Yet Eddition Hartin Goldman has managed in only one year to make the concept work. The monthly mixture of excepted articles and books, commissioned articles and books, commissioned articles and books in circulation to 400,000 and doubted in circulation to 400,000 and is approaching the black-ink border.

A Harvard M.A. who once was an Air Force research historian, and then taught American history at New York University, Goldman, 51, came late to journalism as a senior editor of Look. He still looks and sounds the academic, defining ID as "a university of ideas, if that's not too pompous."

Corn Hints. In the current issue, for example, Princeton Physicist Melvin Gottlieb postulates that controlled fusion, using water as a source of raw material, may solve power shortages of the future. British Freedancer Jonathan Power concludes that urban development of the properties of the properti

Sociologist William Kenkel ponders a science liction proposition that the a science liction proposition that the from now that part of the population will have to hibernate for half of each year to reduce demands on resources. A color spread shows how the off-ciend weathering of classical statuary can actually improve its aesthetic impact. Fost-Novelsta David Slavitt modulated that the state of the science o



MULLEN CHECKING CHICAGO VOTER FILES Diligent digging paid off.

whatever you say; farming it is: hints for happier cornfields...").

Goldman obviously enjoys playing games with the past and the future. A piece scheduled for the November is use juxtaposes the views of Maimon-ides. Leon Troesky on women's right. The June ID Tan a somewhat watery fantasy by Journalist Warren Rogers on the record of President Robert F. Kennedy as he fights for re-election (Glora Steinen is in the Government, and the proposed of the control of the control of the proposed of the

Great Concept. The variety is deliberate, but through it all runs a common dedication to the idea—whether incive speculative, whimsical or preposterous. "We are trying to reach people's minds," says Goldman, "to rekindle the excitement you felt when you first encountered the great professor or the great tooks or the great concept." If does not always work as a package. Common the control of the proposed of the

He and his editorial staff of seven -mostly young, bright and female -mine ideas from several hundred small and specialty magazines. Friends and readers often suggest articles worth more staff of the suggest articles worth the suggest of the suggest and the suggest articles worth the suggest of the suggest articles worth the suggest and suggest and suggest articles worth and suggest articles worth suggest and suggest articles worth suggest articles worth suggest and suggest articles worth suggest and suggest articles worth suggest and suggest articles worth suggest artic

thing is there." In addition to excerpts, which are purchased at minimum reprint rates and seldom run more than three pages, ID generally publishes two book selections each month, culled largely from university press offerings.

Cut-Rate. The original ID, founded by Martin Gross in 1970 as a pocket-size magazine, was taken over last year.

one magazine, was taken over last year by CRM, the publishers who had earlier merchandsed Psychology Today into a solid success (TIME, Feb. 14, 1969). CRM converted the magazine to TIME size and gave it eye-catching it sometimes ungainly graphics. Goldman supplemented the dispersion of the solid success that the solid supplementation of the solid supplementation

ID has been sold at cut-rate subscription prices. Newsstand sales account for less than 7% of total circulation at \$1 a copy. The real financial test will come when readers are asked to renew at the full rate of \$10 a year.

Goldman concedes that the 'magaine's title may be a bit off-putting, but he has no plans to change it. When a reader complained, Goldman replied in an editor's note: "Let the bell toll for crabbed snobbism, and ring in the better definition. intellectual. i.e., having to do with ideas, alert, alive, lively, questing, curious, doubting, affirming, reaching, discovering,

Lifting Venus' Veil

While the U.S. space program has concentrated on the exploration of the moon and Mars, Soviet scientists have trained their sights on cloud-enshrouded Venus. Since 1961, Russia has launched at least ten missions to Venus, most of them intended to land instrumented packages on the surface of the planet; by comparison, the U.S. has undertaken only two less ambitious flyby probes. The persistent Soviet effort has paid off. After careful analysis of data from Venera 8, which transmitted signals for 50 minutes after making a landing in July, Russian scientists have lifted still more of the veil from the

earth's closest planetary neighbor. The most significant of Venera's tometer. Soviet scientists could determine that about two-thirds of the solar radiation striking Venus penetrates the thick cloud cover and reaches the surface. This there is a doylight as well as a lengthy nighttime on the surface of Venus, which revolves on its axis only once every 243 earth days. Surprisingly, the surface does not cod during the long period of darkness; the "greenhouse efperiod of the control of the control of the stating largely of carbon dioxide) keeps heat from radiating away at night.

Passing through that atmosphere on the way to its landing. Venera detected traces of ammonia, confirming earlier observations made by earth-based telescopes. By tracking Venera's descent, the Russians also measured Venusian

VENERA 8 LANDING CAPSULE Main antenna (lefore ejertion) Light meters Atmospheric pressure and temperature states.

revelations is that the chemical composition of at least part of the surface is similar to the earth's. Venera's gammaray spectrometer determined that the landing area contained radioactive potassium, uranium and thorium in approximately the same ratio in which they appear in many volcanic rocks on earth. This, in turn, indicates that Venus, like the earth, Mars and the moon, is "differentiated"; that is, the planet was once hot enough for its material to soften and flow. During this period, the heavier elements settled toward the core while the lighter ones, taking radioactive elements with them, rose to the surface to form a crust.

Venera confirmed readings by earlier Soviet and U.S. missions indicating that the temperature on the surface of Venus is about 880° F.—hot enough to melt lead. The spacecraft also revealed that Venusian surface material is only about half the density of soil on earth.

Most of the Venusian hemisphere facing the earth was in darkness when Venera 8 arrived, but the Russians managed to land their spacecraft in the narrow crescent that was illuminated by the sun. With the aid of Venera's pho-

winds of 110 m.p.h. at an altitude of 30 miles, comparable to the speed of the earth's jet streams. Near the surface, however, they clocked winds of only about four m.p.h. Some scientists believe that the winds are stirred up by Venus' rotation, since they seem to blow

only in the direction of the planet's spin. Venera's highly productive mission (it broadcast from the surface for 27 minutes longer than Venera 7) is attributed by Soviet scientists largely to better insulation and a redesigned cooling system that prechilled the spacecraft in cold interplanetary space just before its rendezvous with Venus, allowing it to survive longer in the searing heat. Whatever the reason for success, Venera's mission may cause some changes in U.S. space plans. NASA scientists had proposed a 1980 Venus mission equipped with devices to learn if the planet was indeed differentiated. Now that Venera has apparently answered that question. U.S. scientists will press for equipping the flights with some kind of imaging system—perhaps a radar altimeter or a side-viewing radar-that will enable man for the first time to "see" beneath the murky veil of Venus.

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